The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE STORY OF STOKES.

The Second Trial to Commence To-Day.

Josie Mansfield Disclaimed by Stokes.

He Never Resided in Her House and She Will Not Appear as a Witness for Him.

Stokes' Version of the Shooting of Fisk.

[From Saturday's New York Herald.]

The trial of Edward S. Stokes, who has been confined since the 6th of January for the shooting of James Fisk, Jr., will take place on Monday next in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge John R. Brady, as it is understood that Judge Ingraham will not preside, although it is his term, the latter having to try Mr. Tweed this week. A *Herald* reporter called yesterday at the Toombs to have a talk with Stokes in reference to his approaching trial. On entering the inner prison it was noticeable that there were a number of other cells occupied by prisoners who are held for capital offences on the same corridor with that of Stokes, which were fitted up in a gaudy style and with some pretensions to elegance, but none were so cheerful, neat and clean as that of Stokes'. The reporter found Stokes, who is quite fond of romance, engaged in reading Sir Walter Scott's poem of "Marmion," which he laid down on the appearance of the reporter. Stokes seemed in the very best spirits, having just had a long interview with his leading counsel, Hon. Lyman Tremain, the Congressman at Large elect for the State of New York.

Stokes was dressed in a dark brown Scotch plaid suit, a white shirt, with a diamond in the bosom, and a black necktie with white spots. Stokes is in good spirits at the approach of his trial, after his long confinement of eleven months, and has lately got to be quite stout. He has had no exercise whatever in a year.

STOKES' COLD WATER BATH.

"You seem to be looking well, Mr. Stokes," said the *Herald* reporter.

STOKES—Well, the only thing which has kept me alive is the fact that I have a cold plunge bath every morning, which the Commissioners allow me, in a room below my cell. That alone explains my good health after such a long confinement.

Judging from the quantity of sponges and towels in the cell Stokes was evidently telling the truth in regard to his cold plunge baths.

"Do you know if Miss Josie Mansfield is to be a witness for you on the coming trial?"

STOKES—"No, I do not think so."

REPORTER—"Do you know of her whereabouts, Ed?"

"JOSIE IS NON EST."

STOKES—"No, I don't know nothing at all about her, excepting that I have seen in the newspapers that she is in Europe. I never have seen her excepting when she was at my trial, and since I have been in the Tombs I have never seen or heard from her."

REPORTER—This seems very singular and strange, since the public have been led to think that you were specially interested in her, and even in some way that she was the cause of your shooting Fisk.

STOKES DISCLAIMS "JOSIE."

STOKES—Well, I have only one answer to make to that—It is infamously false. I know that sensational books have been published by the million containing the most false and scandalous stories, which have worked me injury. Miss Mansfield was no more the cause of my shooting Fisk than you were. I will tell you all about it. I was unfortunate enough in 1860 to permit Fisk, at his solicitation, to have an interest with me in my oil refinery at Hunter's Point.

"NEVER LOANED HIM A DOLLAR."

The story that Fisk ever loaned me one dollar is as absurd as it is false. At that time this business alone was paying me from $75,000 to $100,000 a year, but Fisk proposed to make it better, and I became on rather friendly terms with him and I visited Fisk at his residence, where Miss Mansfield was frequently present. Miss Mansfield and Fisk quarrelled, and she compelled him to change his quarters, at which he was very much enraged. He then charged me with having something to do with her action. The truth of it was that I knew nothing about it and cared nothing about their quarrel.

"A CLOUD NO BIGGER THAN A MAN'S HAND."

I told Fisk so at the time. Still he was determined to vent his spite on me, and, consequently, he cancelled all our agreements, had me removed from the position of an officer of the company which I held, and, on false affidavits, got out warrants for my arrest on a Sabbath day, maliciously, so that I might not be able to get bail, which cannot be given on Sunday. Then he sent an armed gang of ruffians and seized the refinery, without any process of law. So you may see the falsity of any statement that I commenced the quarrel against Fisk.

THE AFFIDAVITS OF JOSIE.

The only cause that there was for the mixing up of my name with that of Miss Mansfield's and Fisk's was that my counsel, after her quarrel with Fisk and after she had ceased speaking to to him for over a year, insisted that it was absolutely imperative that Miss Mansfield's affidavit should be taken. Fisk having informed her friends of his determination to bring the malicious proceedings of which I have spoken against me. Judge Fullerton, who is now opposing me, took his affidavit, examined it, recommended it and for the service received a retainer from me.

REPORTER—Is there any truth in the report that you at one time resided at Miss Mansfield's home in Twenty-third street?

"NEVER LIVED THERE WITH THE TEMPTRESS."

STOKES—No, never; the story is infamous and ridiculously false.

REPORTER—Well, I don't see what Miss Mansfield had to do with the shooting, as I know myself that she had not been on speaking terms with Fisk for over a year, but still it is better for you that you should state the facts that you know.

STOKES—Well, in fact there is no one believes the story who is acquainted with the facts, and no one corroborates it excepting those sensational book writers who have flooded the country with their trashy works. As long as they can make some money it does not matter to them how much injury they may inflict on me.

"STOUT DEFENDERS."

REPORTER—What counsel will you have to defend you at this coming trial on Monday?

STOKES—I will have Hon. Lyman Tremain, John D. Townshend, John R. Dos Passos, the gentleman from Philadelphia who so successfully defended Andre, and J. D. Weed. With the exception of John McKeon, whose loss I very much deplore—he is an able lawyer and a true friend—the counsel is pretty much the same. Mr. McKeon felt the labor to be a greater one than he could bear.

A RIDICULOUS REPORT.

REPORTER—I notice that it has been stated that you will prove that Fisk shot himself.

STOKES—That is ridiculous, and is nothing but newspaper gossip. I have no doubt but that the ball found in Fisk was from my pistol.

REPORTER—Well, certainly, you are very frank to admit it. Let me ask you, when you fired, did you mean to kill Fisk?

"I MEANT TO DEFEND MYSELF."

STOKES (quietly and wish emphasis)—No, sir, I did not! No such thought ever entered my mind. My pistol had four shots. I fired but two, and without taking any particular aim, and I would not have fired at all except to defend myself.

REPORTER—"Did you not try to escape at the time of the shooting?"

HE COULD HAVE ESCAPED.

STOKES—Nothing of the kind. I could have walked directly into Broadway; but instead of that, I went directly into the hotel to procure assistance for Fisk and to get a doctor, and I surrendered myself voluntarily.

REPORTER—That is a new statement, which I never heard before, and it did not appear on you last trial.

STOKES—I can't help that. Every word of it is true. I inquired of whom I passed on the second floor, for a doctor; and I also asked B. C. Allen, the hotel coachman, at the foot of the stairs, to go for a doctor.

REPORTER—Don't you think it remarkable for a man to attempt to murder another and then to send for a doctor to heal his wounds? Now, can you prove all this at the trial?

"STOKES DID NOT WANT FISK TO DIE."

STOKES—Why, certainly I can. Captain Byrnes, of the Fifteenth precinct, told me at the time that my anxiety to get a doctor would be certain to benefit my case. At all events I did not want the man to die.

REPORTER—Who was it first made a charge against you at the time of the shooting.

STOKES—Charles G. Hill, a gentleman from Troy, who was at the time residing at the Grand Central Hotel. He was on the spot immediately after the shooting, and to me was pressed reached the head of the stairs. Mr. Hill felt sure that it was me who fired, because there was no one else around.

REPORTER—Was Thomas Hart present when Mr. Hill charged you with the shooting?

STOKES—Yes, certainly; but Hart knew nothing about it then. He had not been seen; but after a few hours he was prepared to prove a cold-blooded and deliberate murder.

REPORTER—Did Mr. Powers, the proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, take any particular action in the matter of the shooting?

IN THE VESTIBULE OF THE HOTEL.

STOKES—I had but little to say to him. He said he did not like me to come into his house and make "this disturbance." I replied that, knowing me as he did, I was surprised at his talking to me in that way; that I only came to visit a party and then to leave the hotel. I did not in any sense expect to find Fisk at the Grand Central.

REPORTER—How did they come to confront you with Mr. Fisk after he was shot?

STOKES—Mr. Hill, the gentleman I just spoke of, thought, as there was no one there that had witnessed the shooting, that I should be confronted by Mr. Fisk, and I coincided with him exactly. I thought if Fisk wanted to make any complaint, I wanted to hear him make it at once, so as to vindicate myself; but Fisk made no charge against me, and when the officer asked him if I was the one who shot him, he merely recognized me as being Mr. Stokes. He would not answer if I had shot him. Mr. Fisk looked so very bad that I had no heart to say anything against him, yet I had no idea that he was going to die as he sat in the middle of the sofa without being supported.

THAT MYSTERIOUS PISTOL.

REPORTER—Well, to tell you the truth, Mr. Stokes, the great trouble with you on the last trial was that you failed to show what became of Fisk's pistol, while the prosecution proved that he did not have a pistol and never carried one.

STOKES—I know his creatures swore that way, but next time I will show more about that pistol.

REPORTER—Then, I suppose, if you prove positively that Fisk had a pistol you may have nothing to fear on your next trial for its final result?

STOKES—Of course, you understand that I cannot say anything about that, but I think I will be able to vindicate myself fully.

REPORTER—Do you not think the present time for your trial a particularly unfortunate one, the public mind being excited from frequent murders committed?

"GIVE ME A TRIAL OR RELEASE ME."

STOKES—I cannot help it. The public are rightly aroused at the prevalence. But no honest jury for that reason will sacrifice the innocent. I have been begging and entreating for a trial ever since last July, and it is a great outrage upon the public laws and a still greater one upon myself that I have not had it. If I am guilty, the laws should be vindicated, and if innocent, this long delay is infamous. My case is peremptorily set down for the 9th of December, and when that day arrives I shall be surprised if Mr. Garvin does not ask for postponement on some pretext. He knows that the State has honestly no case against me, and for that reason prefers to turn the whole matter over to his successor, Mr. Phelps, the District Attorney elect.

REPORTER—Well, I think it is a gross wrong that a trial has been refused you so long. I suppose Judge Brady will preside, and if the jury do not agree on a verdict it is said by some of the principal lawyers of the city that he will then be asked to hold you on bail.

STOKES—I much prefer a trial now, because I am prepared with witnesses. Still, if a trial is to be refused me, I want to be released on bail.

STOKES RECEIVES THREATENING LETTERS.

REPORTER—In the event of your acquittal or release on bail, do you not fear that Fisk's friends would make an assault on you?

STOKES—From the quantity of threatening letters which I have received, one might suppose that there was danger. Still I am naturally a very peaceful man and quiet, and I will avoid all difficulty if possible. At the same time I should have not hesitation in protecting myself.

REPORTER—Do you suppose that your presumed knowledge of Fisk's mismanagement of Erie had anything to do with his designs on you?

STOKES—Yes; my knowledge of those matters made Fisk as antagonistic to me as he was to Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, at the time he was my bail. Fisk went for me in every respect the same as he did for poor Mr. Eaton. Fisk first attacked my character and then hired men to waylay me.

AN OLD STORY RETOLD.

REPORTER—What is that story about Fisk and Eaton; it was not allowed to come out at your trial?

STOKES—Mr. Eaton was opposing Fisk's mismanagement of the Erie road. Fisk endeavored to deter him by a threatened publication of false affidavits, calculated to injure Mr. Eaton's character, but, failing in this way to effect a compromise, he had Mr. Eaton one night knocked down and almost killed. For many months he lay in an almost critical condition. I told Luther R. Marsh and John McKeon, who were my lawyers opposing Fisk, about his assault on Eaton months previous to this affair, and when leaving I was constantly dogged as they were also very much alarmed for my safety. I did not dare to walk a single block without a body guard. Fisk was indeed a desperate and dangerous man, and I believe he did more to bring about a lawless and reckless state of affairs than any man who ever lived in New York city. No man that opposed Fisk was safe in life or property. He often remarked, "My touch is cold and clammy," and I believe that he told the truth.

STOKES GIVES HIS REASONS FOR SHOOTING FISK.

I am not relating this in any palliation for shooting a man because he was dangerous and wicked. Not at all. I shot Fisk because I could not avoid it, and in preference to being shot myself.

REPORTER—Do you know anything about that deficit of $10,000,000 charged to Jay Gould in the management of Erie?

THE ERIE PLUNDER.

STOKES—Fifty millions of dollars will not cover the stealings in Erie. I knew every man who was implicated in the plunder of the road, and I was going before the Legislature to tell all I knew, and that is the reason they keep me here and delay my trial. They want to get me out of the way.

Here another of the counsel of Stokes entered the grim apartment, and the *Herald* reporter bade Stokes good bye. And this is his story, the last he will tell before he goes to his final trial. And as the law prepares for its encounter Helen Josephine Mansfield is studying for the French stage in Paris.

DIFFICULTIES IN LIFE.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

All men are not equally impressible; all men are not governed by the same moral ideas; all men are not swayed by the same kind of emotions. Distinct positions in life create distinct modes of looking at life. Peculiar systems of education create conversely marked manifestations of the mind. Laws can never be made that will not press surely on individual members of the social compact. This is an unavoidable corollary from the proposition that they cannot square with the mental and moral status, which could only be obtained when all men could be made equal, and retained in a mental and moral equilibrium. Hence it follows that laws should be made with a due sense of the responsibilities of law. Not made by superficial men to serve superficial purposes, but made under the purest motives; not for mere political effect, but for more political effects, but for the good, as far as it can be intelligently comprehended, of the greatest number. The tendency to gyrate into cliques and rings is, manifestly, not a noble tendency. How are we to avoid it under the republican form of creating legal enactments? The laws are the resultant effects of certain drifts of thought. How is that thought to be understood until it is put into law, and the acting principle is duly comprehended by the senses? If the people grow negligent of principle, they will grow negligent over the all important matter of incorporating principle in their laws; grow equally incapable of comprehending principle, of classifying it above the most ordinary quality of the mind. When laws become matters of too much mystery—ramify too much through legal abstractions and technical contortions, these laws become coverings for artifice to work under, and for cunning baseness to play the deepest games. Why is it, that impatient, common place men should boast so much of practicability in all their ordinary relations of life, yet in their *extra*-ordinary should sweep away, or allow to be swept away, all the clear principles that sustain their whole theory of life. Men can take from professional spoons an immense amount of professional jargon and sophistry, who would revolt quickly at the smallest amount administered in any other way. The common mind has been deluded more or less at different periods by false teachers. What is right has always been a disputed matter. It always will be claimed by professors. Men will always live by arts, for it is impossible to teach all men how to see things from the same points of sight. Mental vision is dependent for its healthy action on certain local causes. Effects are multiplied as society multiplies. Circles of prejudice are broken down for other circles of prejudice. The mind is swayed more or less by surrounding social commingles. To find a man of our mind, is more of our tendency than to find a man of purer mind, a more comprehensive mind, a more thorough and well balanced mind. We can never know the ultimate nature of that which is manifested to us. The sphere of human intelligence is restricted, and the essential verities are to be found out by certain processes of the understanding best known by the best minds themselves.

JOHN K. HOLMES.

Ohio River Bridges.

In the bill to regulate the construction of bridges across the Ohio, reported to the Senate by Senator Scott from the Conference Committee, the section relating to the bridge at Wheeling is retained; also the section allowing the use of higher pressure on freight tugs on the Ohio than is allowed by the general steamboat law. The bill provides that every bridge constructed across the Ohio above the mouth of the Big Sandy shall have at least one span of not less than ninety feet above low water and not less than forty feet above local highest water, measured to the lowest part of the span; and that every bridge erected below the mouth of the Big Sandy shall have at least one span of not less than 100 feet above low water and forty feet above highest water, with a clear opening of at least 200 feet between the piers, measured at right angles to the current at every stage of water.

THE New York *World* publishes a list of fifty two persons who have mysteriously disappeared in that city since last August. All efforts of the police to find them have been in vain. Allowing that four-fifths of the whole number are those who have absconded, children kidnapped, or girls who have entered upon a life of shame, there still remain some ten or a dozen whose disappearance can only be accounted for on the ground of murder or suicide.

IN the Georgia lunatic asylum there are 503 patients, of whom seventy-two are idiots. The arrivals average about one and a half per day, and all the room provided by the recent additions to the buildings will soon be occupied.

UNIONTOWN.

Trial of Jacob Staup for the Murder of Alpheus Glover.

Staup Convicted of Murder in the First Degree.

Two Large Families Affected by the Tragedy.

A Heartrending Scene in the Court Room.

The Trial of Staup's Son Postponed.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

UNIONTOWN, PA., December 7, 1872.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

There has been great interest shown in the trial of Jacob Staup for the killing of Alpheus Glover on the 26th day of last July. The case was called up last Tuesday, and after considerable time a jury was chosen. A large number of witnesses were examined on both sides, and the case drew its slow length along until the verdict of the jury was delivered this morning —murder in the first degree.

The Court room was completely filled during the whole trial, and the excitement was most intense when the verdict was read out by the Judge, and the cries and groans of the prisoner's family were heart-rending. Many spectators expressed surprise at the result, and no doubt the counsel for the defendant will make a motion for a new trial this next week.

HENRY STAUP'S TRIAL POSTPONED.

The trial of young Henry Staup, son of Jacob, for the same homicide, has been continued until March Court. Jacob Staup has a family of ten children, and Alpheus Glover leaves a widow and eight children, the youngest only four months old.

CASES YET TO BE TRIED.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer will be continued during nearly the whole of next week, as there are a number of criminal cases to be tried yet.

Judge Gilmore has been on the bench every day since Tuesday, but not well enough to take notes of the evidence, and he had Nath. Ewing, Jr., a young member of the Bar, to take all notes in the trial of Staup.

THE WEATHER.

We are having nice weather again, but not very likely to continue. "Q."

THE OLD WORLD.

FRANCE.

PROBABLE COURSE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

NEW YORK, December 7.—A Paris special says that the Government will adopt one of three courses in reference to the report of the committee of Thirty First.—The resignation of the Cabinet and the formation of another from the Right Centre and Left Centre, thus detaching votes from the Right and organizing a new majority favorable to the Government. Second.—The formal declaration of the impossibility of continuing the Government on existing circumstances, and an appeal for a dissolution of the Assembly. Third.—The complete retirement of the Government, or the acceptance of a Cabinet exclusively from the Right. This latter course is the most unlikely, but is more probable than the resignation of M. Thiers.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE MINISTRY.

PARIS, December 7.—The Vice President of the Committee of Thirty last night had a long and friendly conversation with Thiers. The Government situation is believed to be improving, and it was recommended that Goulard be appointed Minister of the Interior, Leon Fay Minister of Finance, and Favreton Minister of Public Works.

ASSEMBLY DISSOLUTION.

At a meeting of Union Republicans held yesterday at Credin, and presided over by Louis Blanc, speeches were made in favor of the dissolution of the National Assembly.

THIERS AND THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.

PARIS, December 7.—It was reported this evening that Thiers and the Committee of Thirty will act in unison in elaborating the constitutional proposals to be submitted to the Assembly. The appointment of Goulard to be Minister of the Interior, Lousay Minister of Finance, and Foirton Minister of Public Works is certain. It is also announced that Calmont will be appointed Prefect of the Department of the Seine, which is regarded as a concession to the party of the Right.

GERMANY.

THE WAR MINISTRY.

BERLIN, December 7.—General Von Roon left the Ministry of War for an indefinite time, although he has not formally resigned.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS,

From Various Points.

—Cincinnati slaughtered 26,000 hogs last week.

—The expenses of the election in New York City were $120,000.

—The revolutionary Generals of Mexico have nearly all surrendered.

—Lerdo de Tejada was declared President of Mexico on the 16th ult.

—A number of shocks of earthquakes were felt in Mexico last month.

—The Town Council of Glasgow have voted the freedom of the city to Disraeli, who is now there.

—The United States steamship Portsmouth sailed on Friday on her Darien and Pacific expedition.

—The Averill Paint Works, in Brooklyn, were damaged by fire last Friday evening to the extent of $28,000.

—The steamship Queen, from Liverpool for New York, put into Halifax for coal, with sickness aboard.

—John O Donnell, of Scranton, Pa., was run over by a freight train at Tarrytown on Saturday, and cut in two.

—The furniture warerooms of J. F. Comstock & Co., in St. Louis, were totally destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss $75,000.

—Charles H. Bertrand and Edwin M. Cook, lawyers, have been arrested in Hoboken for alleged blackmailing in real estate operations.

—The public library of Worcester, Mass., was opened on Sunday to the public. About 156 people patronized it during the afternoon.

—Sinclair Tousey, of the New York *Tribune* has addressed a letter of thanks to President Grant for the great respect shown by him to Mr. Greeley.

—The Coroner's inquest in the case of the railroad accident on the Binghampton Road on Thanksgiving Day strongly condemns the management of the road for the bad condition of the track.

—The second yearly report of the Southern Claims Commission to be sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives to-day, states that from the organization of the Commission in March, 1871, to November, 1872, 17,700 claims were filed, in which an aggregate sum of over $45,000,000 is claimed.

—The bankruptcy of the Glenwood Coal Company, in the Lackawana region, was reported on Friday, with liabilities of four hundred thousand dollars. Jay Gould is said to hold a large amount of the stock in it, and the Erie Railway Company holds about three hundred and fifty dollars' worth of its bonds.

—The Chicago express train on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, when about nine miles south of St. Joseph, at 10:20 on Saturday morning, ran into a wagon crossing the track, killing Geo. W. Francis, H. Jones and Mrs. Hannah Brunsella, and fatally injuring John Birninger and Susan Molkly.

—The New York *World* says that several prominent business men have just sent by the steamer Tybee the money for the purchase of Samana, San Domingo, thus having become satisfied that a purchase which Congress rejected would be a profitable one, and have renewed the bargain with Baez on their own account.

—The Massachusetts Farmer's Institute, under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, was in session at Barre, during last week. Among the prominent gentlemen who took part in the proceedings were Hon. Horace Greeley, New York; Professor Lewis Agassiz, of Boston, and W. S. Clark, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The meeting was largely attended and very successful.

—A dispatch from St. Louis announces the death in that city of Hon. Geo. C. Watkins, of Arkansas, who was *en route* for home from Colorado. He was for many years Chief Justice of the State, Attorney General, and a lawyer of well known and distinguished ability. He had been a resident of Arkansas since 1821, and was a contemporary of Ashley, Tell, Pike, Curran, Fowler, and other distinguished members of the bar of that State.

Death of Lotta, the Actress.

Many of our readers who remember this "tricksy sprite" so vividly, will be shocked to hear of her death. Manager Ben. DeBar yesterday received a cable dispatch at New Orleans, giving news of her death in the south of France. She had broken down from over exertion, and had been sent there to recuperate; and it will be hard for those who remember her to realize that that bright little girl was the victim of disease and death. Loor little Lotta! None ever combined as she did jollity, *naïvette*, and witchery; and John Brougham described her best as "the dramatic cocktail." She was frolic incarnate, and of all the stage names in our memory hers promised to be longest on the roll. She had good friends in the profession and out, and these will mourn her truly.—*Mobile Register.*

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

NEW ORLEANS.

Sweeping Restraining Order.

Remonstrance Sent to the President.

A Committee Appointed to go to Washington.

NEW ORLEANS, December 7.—Judge Durell to-day issued a sweeping restraining order on an application of C. C. Antonie against Governor Warmoth and all other State officers, clerks of the House and Senate, chief of police and others, preventing any interference whatever with the assembling of the Legislature, and forbidding all persons from participating as members of said Legislature who have not been returned as members thereof by the Custom House returning board, or whose names are not transmitted by George E. Bovee, Secretary of State, to the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House.

The following was telegraphed to the President to-day by the Legislative Committee:

To his Excellency, the President of the United States.—The undersigned committee, appointed by the members of the General Assembly constituting a constitutional quorum of both Houses, respectfully represent that they have assembled at the capitol this day, preparatory to convening in extra session on Monday, the 9th of December, in pursuance of a proclamation of the Governor, that they have been duly chosen to represent the people and returned as members to the Legislature by the board of canvassers appointed and a public proclamation made thereof according to law. Your memorialists further represent that on their arrival they find the building used as the State capitol in possession of the United States Marshal, and that said building and approaches thereto are occupied by guards of United States soldiery, subject to the orders of the Marshal and his deputies, and all access thereto denied to citizens and officers of the State, save by permission of the Marshal. Your memorialists learn that said occupation is by an order of the United States Circuit Court, purporting to issue on account of alleged violation of a restraining order of said court by the Governor of this State, and ordered that the United States Marshal in the meanwhile prevent all unlawful assemblage thereof under the guise or pretext of authority claimed by virtue of a pretended canvass or return, thus making the Marshal judge of the qualification of members of the Legislature of the State. Your memorialists submit that said action is unwarranted, and entirely subversive of the civil government of the State. Inasmuch as a subversion of the legal authority and legislative action of the State of Louisiana present a political question, to wit, the recognition of the State and local Governments, a question peculiarly within the cognizance of the Federal Government, as representatives of the people, desiring to exercise peacefully and quietly the functions of their respective bodies, they solemnly and earnestly appeal to you as the chief magistrate of the nation to remove from the State House of national forces, so as to permit the free and unirammelled performance of their duties as the Legislature of the State of Louisiana. Signed F. C. Zacharie, A. S. Herron, B. F. Jonas, Louis Texada, K. C. Moncute, J. B. Elam and J. B. McDonald, committee.

This evening prominent capitalists and property holders held a largely attended meeting, at which it was resolved that a delegation of representative men of the city be at once despatched to Washington to represent the exact status of this community to the Government. The committee was authorized to pledge the fealty and support of the people to the President in any measure tending towards centralization, it may be the policy of the Government to adopt, merely asking to be relieved of the self constituted agents who in the name of General Grant and loyalty now plunder and oppress us.

The United States Circuit Court to-day issued a writ of *certiorari* in the cases of the injunctions granted yesterday by the Fifth District Court against the Custom House returning board.

NEW ORLEANS, December 8.—The city is comparatively quiet. The restraining order granted yesterday by Judge Durell, placing the whole matter of organizing the Legislature into the hands of the Custom House party is the general topic of conversation. Even Republicans express astonishment at its sweeping character. As matters now stand, the Custom House party have won the fight. They have thus far been supported by the Federal court in every demand. Two Legislatures are expected to meet to-morrow.

The impeachment of Governor Warmoth by the Custom House Legislature and the dispersion of the Governor's Legislature by United States troops seems to be the programme. The Warmoth contempt case comes up in the Federal Circuit Court to-morrow. It is believed the Governor will be decided guilty and punished by impeachment.

To-morrow's *Republican* will contain full returns of the late November election, as canvassed by the Custom House returning board, showing Grant's majority in the State to be 14,624, Kellogg's majority 18,861, and the election of the entire Republican State ticket. The Legislature stands seventy-three Republicans to thirty-three Fusionists, and the Senate twenty-seven Republicans to eight Fusionists.

The Custom House members of the Legislature to-day, in caucus, decided to take strong measures against their opponents. All the members returned by the Custom House board who do not take their seats, but act with the other party, will be dismissed, and if the Governor refuses to recognize them, articles of impeachment will follow. The Custom House party are now having everything their own way. Governor Warmoth is said to have retired in disgust.

NEW YORK, December 8.—The *Herald's* New Orleans special states, on the authority of General Emory, that contrary to report, there are but ten thousand federal troops there, and but only United States soldiers in the city are the Nineteenth Infantry, two batteries of the First Artillery, and a squadron of cavalry. They are held in readiness to obey the requisition of the United States District Court unless some pal bably absurd service is required. The General had a special order to furnish the Marshal with whatever force he required to carry out the decrees of the court. He anticipated no resistance, for the people would have no chance. Their proposed indignation meeting on Monday, will not be interfered with, except in obeying orders, unless it should be construed into a mark of disrespect for the court. No antagonism exists between the people and the troops, and the general feeling is expected will pass off smoothly. Collector Casey expresses the belief that enough members of the Legislature in sympathy with him will be brought to Lafayette square to-morrow to effect a quorum. The fusion Legislature (Warmoth's) met in caucus on Saturday evening. Fifty two members were present. A memorial representing their side of the situation, which had been telegraphed to President Grant, was read. No answer had been received, and an adjournment was taken until Sunday. The fusion leaders speak confidently of the ultimate victory. It will win, and claim that the issue between State sovereignty and centralization must be met. The Legislature will meet despite Durell's injunctions, and can only be dispersed at the point of the bayonet, which they are powerless to resist. Parties in the confidence of the Republican leaders admit that the old city government will be reinstated on Monday, and Warmoth committed to prison for contempt. On the other hand, Warmoth is reported to have received dispatches from several Governors of Southern and Western States urging him to stand firm, and he will receive political support. Evidently affairs are assuming a very grave aspect.

The *Times'* New Orleans special says the Republican Legislature meets on Monday at the State House, and the Warmoth party at Lyceum Hall. A feeling of security among the people is assured by Judge Durrel's decision.

LOUISVILLE.

Drawing of the Library Hall Lottery Scheme.

LOUISVILLE, December 7.—The managers, trustees, and many ticket holders met in Weissenger Hall at six o'clock this morning. At 8:45 President Durett announced everything ready. The blind children were introduced amid the breathless silence of the audience, which by this time had nearly filled the spacious halls and galleries. The orchestra played the "Library March," and all being ready, the blind boy drew from the wheel number 36,503. Another blind boy drew from the opposite wheel a case, from which the gentleman chosen from the audience opened and held up a prize. It contained one only which was printed, in large figures, while in all parts of the hall, seventy-five dollars. The first thirty-one numbers drew prizes which ranged from seventy-five to seven hundred and fifty dollars. The thirty-second number drawn was 9,450, and the sensation in the audience was immediate, as it carried a prize from the opposite wheel. It was the capital prize of $75,000. No. 38,411 drew $1,000; No. 52,157 drew $2,250; No. 56,556 drew $6,750; No. 45,311 drew 5,250; No. 99,920 drew $3,750.

A Mystery Explained.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7.—The mystery in Dover, Delaware, has been explained. Professor West was not killed. It now turns out that he killed a colored man whom he hired temporarily. After the man was dead, the Professor cut his head off and buried them. The object was to make the authorities believe the body was his, so that his wife could obtain an insurance of $25,000 on his life. He acknowledged that he killed the negro, but in self defence. West is now in jail.

—Judge MacArthur, of the Washington (D. C.) Criminal Court has reversed the decision recently given against the keeper of a restaurant for refusing to entertain colored men. He holds that the proprietor of a hotel or restaurant is the proper judge as to who is to be received in his house.

THE CAPITAL.

The Louisiana and Alabama Legislative Troubles.

Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, December 7, 1871.

REPORT OF BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The following is a synopsis of the fourth annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners: After three years' working of the peace policy, the Board find cause for congratulations that their anticipations of success in their attempts to civilize the nomadic tribes have been so far fulfilled, and that there is now reasonable assurance that the object in view is being rapidly attained. The operation of the new system has called into life confidence in the justice of the whites. The Indians, therefore, are more disposed to help themselves. Nearly five-sixths of the Indians in the United States are now either civilized or partly civilized. Various fraudulent means by which agencies were formerly made fruitful sources from which large fortunes were speedily drawn are now nearly abandoned. Instead of paying for thirty-six per cent. more than is received, the Government receives full value for the money appropriated, and the Indian gets all he is fairly entitled to. Various religious denominations have expended large sums in christianizing the Indians, and their success has been marked. The Board, during the three years of its existence, traveled, in the performance of their duties, more than 256,000 miles. The Sioux and other tribes on the Northern Pacific Railroad are generally well disposed. The Indian Territory, with a smaller area than any territory, has a population exceeding any, with the exception of New Mexico and Utah. It has more acres of land under cultivation than any other in the United States. This effectually disposes of the statement that there is an unreasonable amount of land lying idle there as compared with other portions of the United States. The Board deems it a matter of congratulation that the public opinion of the country is so rapidly crystallizing into purposes of justice and humanity.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

The following was received this afternoon:

New Orleans, Dec. 7.—To the Attorney General, Washington: The Returning Board provided for by the law of 1870, under which the election was held, which the United States Court sustains, promulgated in the official journal this morning the result of the election for the Legislature. The House stands 77 Republicans to 32 Democrats, and the Senate 28 Republicans to 8 Democrats. The Board counted the affidavits of colored persons wrongfully prevented from voting, and filled them with the Chief Supervisor. S. B. PACKARD,
U. S. Marshal.

Telegrams were received here to-day by Louisiana members of Congress from officials of the Government giving statements from both sides. Private advices contain substantially the same information already conveyed, though each side denounces the other as having assumed possession of the State in violation of all right. A request has been made that the points of their respective statements be laid before the President for the action of the Federal Government. It is stated upon official authority that the intention of the Government is to sustain the United States Court in its decree. This has already been communicated by telegraph to prominent citizens here, who have requested official advice in the premises.

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATIVE TROUBLE.

The Alabama committee representing the capitol Legislature stated their case to the Attorney General this afternoon. The result of the conference is not different from that which concluded the interview held with Judge Williams by the Court House Legislative Committee; namely, that the Government will not interfere unless some question arises under the constitution calling for Federal intervention.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home have, with the approval of the President and Secretary of War, decided to increase and improve the grounds of that institution by the purchase of the Harewood country seat of Mr. Corcoran, near the Home. The terms of the purchase are very advantageous to the Home.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A large number of visitors paid their respects to the President to-day, among them A. G. Curtin, Senator Wilson and several other Senators and Representatives.

MISSOURI.

A Village Ravaged by Fire—Meeting of the State Board of Agriculture.

ST. LOUIS, December 7.—Thirteen stores, shops, etc., including the *Journal* printing office, embracing the larger portion of the business part of the town, were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is not stated, but is said to be heavy, with very little insurance.

The State Board of Agriculture, which has been in session here for the past three days, adjourned, after doing considerable business and making recommendations of interest to the agricultural interests of the State. Among other things, they urged upon the Missouri Congressmen the importance of procuring an appropriation for deepening the channel of the Mississippi river, so as to afford a better outlet and cheaper transportation for the products of the West to the Gulf of Mexico. They also approved the recommendation of the Commissioner of Agriculture, regarding the division of public lands in the future, only on condition that a certain part of them should be reserved for, or planted in forest trees.

Reduction in the Cost of Life Insurance.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, 144 and 146 Broadway.—NEW YORK, November 30, 1872.—To the Editors of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE—SIRS: From the facts set forth by the Actuary in the following letter, which has been carefully considered by the Trustees in Committee and by the Board collectively, they have decided that the rates of premium for assurance in this Company shall be reduced in conformity with the recommendations of this letter, as soon as the necessary preparations are made for the purpose.

As many of the readers of your paper are interested in the subject of life insurance, the letter will, if published, not only appraise them of the fact of reduction, but also explain the reasons which have led to the adoption of this important measure. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, President.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, November 12, 1872.—F. S. WILSTON, Esq., President, etc., etc.—DEAR SIR: The Mutual Life Insurance Company has now been in operation well nigh the period allotted to a human generation, and the exhibit of its affairs, just published, demonstrates, in my opinion, its ability, and urges upon me the duty to revise its rates and widen the range of its usefulness by diminishing the price of its assurance.

The true mission of life assurance is to give to persons of slender means, and especially the laboring classes, the opportunity to provide a support for those whom sudden death may reduce to helpless dependence. The special objects of its care are indigent widows and orphans. The prices for their protection are often paid from hardly-earned and scanty means, and should be the lowest consistent with entire safety. It would respectfully call your early and serious attention to the subject, and that you may have the matter fully before you I submit herewith a new scale of reduced rates and certain suggestions with regard to the future practice of the Company, should they meet your approval, and become the basis of our future business.

The old net prices, based on four per cent. for money, and the mortality rates of the American table are retained, and the alterations arise from a change in the percentage addition for ordinary expenses, which is reduced from forty to ten.

The yearly dividends under the new system will, of course, be greatly reduced, and I earnestly recommend—

1. That the reversionary credits for these dividends be given as heretofore, but that no use be made of them till in every instance their present cash value, on the policy anniversary, shall amount to more than one annual premium, when the excess above one premium may be available to pay, at the expressed wish of the owner, the premium then due.

2. That these credits be held to be accessible to meet any deficit that may arise from any circumstances whatever.

3. That in case of death, the whole of the reversionary credit be paid to the heirs as at present.

4. The existing policy-holders may have the option to leave their policies undisturbed and pay their old rates, receiving, of course, their proportional dividends and reversionary credits, or to take out new policies, with their existing credits added, and pay the new rates correspondingto their then present age, provided they subject themselves to a new medical examination, and are pronounced assurable.

The Company will, by this most desirable plan, have within its control a large fund to which it may resort in time of trouble, should trouble come to it, while it will avoid the objectionable measure of keeping on hand a large undivided surplus, in which those who die or cease to pay, have an interest, whose precise value it would be difficult to ascertain.

I would merely add that the Company has pioneered its way to a condition of unrivaled prosperity and success. It has large experience, and the community may properly expect to use this experience to advance the interest of life insurance so as to bring within the range of its business the poorer classes. To compel these to advance money beyond the true price of assurance only to be returned, at the end of twelve months, is a hardship to which, I think, they ought not to be subjected.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. H. C. BARLETT

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1872.

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GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 113⅜@113¾.

THE ANNUAL REPORT of Public Printer Clapp shows that the cost of the Government literature for the year 1872 was $1,802,343.27. Of this immense sum $893,189.97 was for Congressional printing. The Treasury Department comes next with $322,861.50 expended in the same manner, and that of the Interior closely follows with $225,789.

THE bill to abolish the Internal Revenue Assessors' office was amended before it passed the House, so that the new officials to be selected to act as collectors may be taken from either department of the service. This is a very important amendment, as it will enable the officers of Government to select the most efficient persons for its service. The promptness with which the bill was passed, and the practically unanimous vote given it, shows that the popular branch of Government is not disposed to delay in the prosecution of its work, and will not display partisan hostility to real reforms.

THE meeting of the State Temperance Association in our city will be looked forward to with some interest by those who are anxious to see the temperance reform placed on a permanent, solid basis, and one which will command general assent. The temperance movements of late years have generally been of an experimental and often visionary character. Laws have been demanded, as though the placing a law on our statute books is a panacea for all our woes. If more direct, reasonable, efficient laws can be devised, to regulate the liquor traffic, well. But it should be remembered that the great need of the times is the rigorous enforcement of law, and that of training popular sentiment to sustain it. We will see what ground the Association takes.

THE Committee appointed by the Philadelphia Councils to investigate the Broad street wood pavement bribery case, made its report on Thursday. The substance of it is this: That Mr. Gill testified absolutely that Mr. Young offered him a bribe of $250 to vote for a wood pavement ordinance; that Mr. Young absolutely denied it, though he admitted a conversation with Mr. Gill on the subject of money being used; but there was somewhat conflicting and incomplete testimony concerning a general bribery fund; that the Committee was unable to proceed further because they were unable to compel the attendance of witnesses, some of whom treated their summons with contempt; that they report the draft of an act of Assembly to give Councils power to force witnesses to attend; and that the Legislature should be asked again, as it has already been asked three times in the last five years, to enact such a law.

IT is well known that the *Post* was bitterly hostile to Mr. Greeley's nomination by the Democracy, and that it supported him under party compulsion. From July to November it was his unwilling adherent. There are Republican journals who were generally in accord with Mr. Greeley for thirty years, who but who opposed his election to the Presidency from a sense of duty. There was in their hostility no passionate bitterness, but a decided sense of adverse judgment. Since Mr. Greeley's death, the *Post*, even up to its Saturday's issue, has been full of contemptible taunts, because Republican journals spoke kindly of the Philsopher when dead. A meaner, more petty spirit was never displayed. Even were its insinuations true, that Mr. Greeley was treated with unexampled bitterness while a candidate, it would still be proper for his assumed enemies to treat him kindly, and remember only his noble qualities, when broken and crushed, he lay dead. But when this kindness is criticised and made the basis of justification of the *Post's* mean and malignant assaults on President Grant, after the people have passed adverse jugement on its charges, it becomes more than contemptible,—it is cowardly and criminal. Four months enforced advocacy of Mr. Greeley, half-heartedly done, does not lift the *Post* to the position of a critic of the motives and statements of others.

THE project of the President for Congress to provide for surveys looking to the ultimate development of an extensive system of internal communication and commerce, will probably meet with hostility in the form in which it is proposed, but lead to other and cheaper measures of a similar kind. It is pretty well established that canals, as investments, are failures. There are very few that pay, and none of those extending many miles, pay at all. Yet there are many reasons why there should be shorter lines of water communication between some sections of the country than we now have. Whether short canals cannot be devised that will practically accomplish this result, is a question. It is claimed that this can be done, and if so, it will be better to devote a year or two to ascertaining the best routes than to hurriedly adopt any now projected. The President's motive in proposing these projects are being discussed, the prevalent opinion, we are glad to see, being that they to are achieve results during his present term of office, that will hand his name down to posterity as illustriously for civil as it will be for military service. This is a laudable ambition, but we greatly doubt if the President is governed by it, entirely. We believe him to be sincerely desirous of conferring honor and benefit on the country, for the sake of the advantage to be conferred, and that he will find in this his greatest pleasure.

A SENSATION has sprung up in Life Insurance circles, owing to the proposition of the Mutual Benefit of New York to reduce the rates of insurance. The argument in behalf of the proposition is, that what are termed "dividends" are the result of over charges—that is, a larger charge for insurance than it actually costs to insure,—and that in place of this being returned in the form of dividends, it should not be taken at all. The reduction in charges, it claims, merely represents this sum. We do not propose to enter into the merits of the question at issue, as Life Insurance may be termed, as generally conducted, one of the complex arts. Each company is a law unto itself. While there are general principles, recognized by all, there is much in many companies that partakes of a gambling spirit. The entire system of Life Insurance ought to be, and can be simplified, so that the people may thoroughly comprehend it. Its needs are: 1. Absolutely safety,—which requires that the rates should secure the company against all contingencies of loss. 2. Thorough economy of management, which demands that the rates should be kept down to a safe basis, and large salaries and expensive perquisites dispensed with. 3. Simplicity,—whereby the entire philosophy of the system, and its practical workings can be known, by even the uninitiated, if they will take the trouble to read. 4. Perfect honesty. Life Insurance is unlike Fire Insurance, in that in fire the risks are better distributed, while in Life, they need only to be secured on persons in sound health, but need not be widely distributed. The movement we refer to will inaugurate, we imagine, a terrible struggle among the older companies, and may benefit those that are younger and even weaker.

MR. GREELEY'S PITTSBURGH SPEECH.

All accounts agree in representing that Mr. Greeley was much affected by the bitterness of censure with which his speech from the Saint Charles Hotel of this city, was met by the Republican press and speakers of the country. We have no desire to revive the controversy as to the proper interpretation of that speech. It was held on one side that it indorsed the abstract right of secession, as fully as it was contended for by the Southern leaders at the outset of the civil war. This was denied by Mr. Greeley's friends, and in his subsequent speeches he made explanations, but we do not think they ever removed the first unfavorable impressions created by his unfortunate declarations at the St. Charles. The writer stood near Mr. Greeley, and paid close attention to him. The positiveness of his utterance, as to the right of secession, if the people at an honest election should decree in favor of separation from the Federal Government, struck us at the time as excessively imprudent, and surprised us that so discreet and observing a politician as Horace Greeley should thus run counter with what he certainly must have known to be the deep-seated convictions of the people of the north. He evidently appreciated his error, for the following evening at Cincinnati, he modified his Pittsburgh speech, but still left his position uncertain. We do not state this, as we have said, with any purpose of reviving controversy, but to introduce the annexed extract from an interesting paper on Mr. Greeley, embodying many reminiscences of the late canvass, from the pen of the editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Mr. Henry Watterson. Speaking of Mr. Greeleys campaigning speeches, the writer says:

His conduct and utterances speedily reconciled those who had enjoined him to hold his tongue and pen. From Boston to Portland and back, from New York to Louisville, and round by way of Indianapolis and Cleveland home again, excepting only that caracteristic, fearless, truthful, imprudent Pittsburgh speech, he hit the nail right on the head every time he struck at it. At Cincinnati, whither I had gone to meet him, and in reply to a seri-jocose remark of mine to the effect that I was still in doubt whether the Pittsburgh speech indicated total lunacy, or a mere momentary mental aberation, he broke out in a vehement, hopeless way:

"What else could I say? Did I say anything new or strange? Did I tell any lies? Have I not always spoken and written so?" Then, throwing the towel with which he had been wiping his face testily aside, he sat down and continued, in a forlorn, deprecatory way:

"I have always thought so and have said so. If a people want their independence let them have it. I never believed you Southern people wanted anything of the kind. I never believed you thought you needed anything of the kind. I thought you were a lot of fools to go to war about the negro. I thought you were dragooned out of the Union. But I also thought, and I still think, that, if you desired to go, peacefully and fairly, it was your right to do as you pleased about it. Now, the man who does not believe that, is no Republican, and, as I have always expressed that opinion, what harm is there in repeating it now?"

I did not undertake to reason with this view of the subject, and he turned to another matter.

It is unnecessary to combat this view of Mr. Greeley's, but his declaration to Mr. Watterson shows the Republican press did not err in their interpretation of his speech in Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS AND THE NAVY.

We are gratified at the action of the House on the proposition to build ten new war vessels. The number was reduced to six, half to built in private ship yards, and no appropriation to be made till detailed estimates are furnished the House. During the discussion it cropped out that the glaring abuses in that department are appreciated. We do not sympathize with the idea that we do not need a navy: but it does not need to be cumbrous, if what we have is efficient. In place of an efficient navy suited to our needs, we have a number of unwieldy hulks, the best of which are sent on an ornamental cruise, once in five years, to the various points of Europe. Commodore Alden is on such a cruise now. The whole affair is a disgrace to the nation.

The remedy is simple. First, we do not want a large number of heavy men-of-war. Their day has gone,—the actual fighting in time of war will be by vessels not fitted for cruising in time of peace. The work of protecting our commerce can be better performed by vessels of not over, but generally less than, a thousand tons measurement. They should have lightness and speed. There are few, if any, assaults on our commercial vessels, except by lurking pirates in the Mediterranean or in Chinese waters, and these could easily be disposed of by comparatively light men-of-war. Hence the need for heavy vessels does not exist. 2. We ought to have, at this time, a comprehensive plan of naval reform. We have no navy, in the sense of a well digested system, under which a navy may be kept up to an efficient standard. In place of this, we have a system of experiments, contracts, swindling, in which there is a vast amount of favoritism, and rascality, and which certainly ramifies the department at Washington, and heaven knows what else. Out of it comes rotten ships, when good ones are contracted for at an enormous price, engines that will not work, though paid for, and a general and costly system of mismanagement. This is what should be looked into. If the Navy Department cannot secure the building of a good ship, some other system should be resorted to. That we are cheated during the pressing emergencies of war is not strange—that we should be now would argue criminality.

We hope the Senate will endorse the action of the House. It proposes, simply, to know, before any appropriations are made, what the vessels ought to cost, and to limit the expenditure to that amount. We judge, too, the House proposes to watch narrowly the last piece of ship building enterprise, in order that it may discover where the leaks come in. The Senate ought to encourage this. There ought to be no difficulty in securing the construction of valuable vessels at moderate cost, if there is really a desire to do it. Let civil service reform be applied to government ship-yards. Employ as overseer, or manager, a thoroughly competent person, and pay him a liberal salary. Let him employ the men, and discharge them—the test being simply knowledge of the business and efficiency. Let the materials be purchased in the general market, quality being the first consideration. Let favoritism in purchase and employment be stopped. Turn out the naval martinets who throng those yards, and as a result we can have good vessels built at the government yards. Now the Secretary of the Navy often arbitrarily controls, and the effect is continually bad.

A strong hand must be put on this evil, if we ever hope to remedy it. The chief difficulty is not in the millions of money wasted every year—it is in sending human beings out on the ocean in rotten ships, that will not bear the strain of a heavy storm. It is the overwhelming dishonesty that is developed through the pernicious system in vogue at the Navy Department. As things have gone, it has placed a premium on dishonesty. Straw bids have been offered, with the express purpose of making good other bids. Men have entered into contracts with a predetermined purpose to violate them, and all this because they knew it could be done. If the President desires to apply his civil service rules where they will do real good, let him look up the administration of the Navy Department. In the meantime we hope Congress will hold the lines tightly over it.

A VOLUME of John Bright's speeches was the first book placed on the shelves of the new Chicago Library.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

AN appropriation of $108,000 for the Rock Island rapids, and of $1,300,000 for the Des Moines rapids, will be asked from Congress.

TWO convicts were pardoned by the Governor of Massachusetts on Thanksgiving Day, according to custom. One had been imprisoned thirteen years for arson.

A NOBLE Danbury boy earned a dollar, Monday, which instead of spending for trash, as many other boys would have done, he gave it to his toiling mother, and in the evening she hired a fiddler, and a pleasant dance was the result.

No less than five female franchisists are prosecuting or being prosecuted in legal tribunals in connection with the right of suffrage; Michigan, Missouri, Oregon, Connecticut and New York being severally the scenes of their doing or suffering.

ACCORDING to the Greenville *Sentinel and Reporter* the girl's cunning little brother substituted an infantile feline for the confectionary in her lover's overcoat pocket. The young man's hand is about well; but his lacerated feelings are yet troublesome.

THE Hon. Edward Tompkins is dead, at Oakland, Cal. He was a prominent lawyer in that state. He gave $50,000 worth of real estate, some time ago, to found the Agassiz Professorship of Oriental Literature and Language in the California state University, of which he was one of the parents.

A 518 OUNCE gold nugget was lately found in Australia. It was in the wall of an old trench that was cut about nine years ago, when a large number of men were at work in the locality. The successive rain falls had, with the continuous washing and crumbling away of the soil, brought this handsome little fortune into daylight.

THE California Diamond Fraud turns out to have been developed on the same grand scale as the big tree of Mariposa, and in the fall of that famous Scanton ruby valued at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to a soft garnet of the value of one hundred dollars we have a fall on the scale of the falls of the Yosemite. Everything is developed on a grand scale in California.

THE inhabitants of Washington Territory, at their election just past, voted down the question submitted to them whether a convention should be called to frame a constitution, with a view to applying for admission into the Union as a State. The population of the Territory is not 125,000, and under the present apportionment 100,000 is required to entitle a State to one member of Congress.

A MOHAMMEDAN female of Belgium has addressed a letter to Khan Bahadour, Nusserwanjee, Jamasjee, priest of the Parsees in the Deccan, in which she applies to be admitted into the Zoroastrian religion. She states in the letter that for the last twelve years she puts on a shirt and sacred thread according to the customs observed by the Parsees. The holy man did not Parseeve the point.

JUDGE LEONARD, in the divorce suit between Mr. and Mrs. King, New York, which was recently interrupted by the murder in the street, has awarded the custody of the children to Mrs. King, but the children are to be taken once a week, weather permitting—of which Mrs. King is to be judge—by an attendant to be paid by Mr. King, to see him. The interview is to be of two hours, if Mr. King so desires.

AT the recent banquet of the Lord Mayor of London the following was the fare: Two barons of beef, 156 turecns of turtle, 150 roast turkeys, 60 dishes of pheasants, 24 dishes of wild fowls, 24 dishes of grouse, 36 pieces of ribs of beef, 280 fowls (cold), 120 pigeon and other pies, 12 rounds of cold beef, 48 hams, 98 tongues, 400 lobster salads, 24 dishes of puddings, 12 gallontines of turkeys and 24 gallontines of veal.

AN altercation took place in Williamstown, Kentucky, last Weenesday, between George Merrel and Leslie Combs, in which the former was shot through the heart and instantly killed. Combs was wounded in the thigh. Merrel has been, according to representations, a desperate character for a number of years. He shot at Alex. Miller four or five times the night before his difficulty with Combs, one shot taking effect.

THE Elizabethtown (Ky.) *News* says: "Some time ago a Northern lady came here to reside. In addressing the negroes she always called them Mister, Miss, and Mistress. The peculiarity was noticed and remarked, and it finally came to the lady's ears that she was thought to be showing too much regard for the negroes. She said she had so addressed them, but it was from no idea of their being her equals, and she never had been familiar enough with them to claim kin with them, as she noticed everybody in town did, by calling them 'Uncle' and 'Aunty.' She had them 'men'."

A PARISIAN journalist, of the name of Barbey d'Aurevilly, is said to have recently sent to Father Hyacinthe a copy of one of his best works, "Le Pretre Marie." In this book, a child, the fruit of the priest's marriage, has a blood-stain on his forehead, which takes the form of a cross, gradually increases, and which nothing can efface. Father Hyacinthe intends to publish the strange fact of the son of a French journalist being born with a small bird on its forehead, which afterwards assumed the shape of a canary, and finally the dimensions of that bird from which M. Barbey d'Aurevilly derives his means of existence.

THE nomination of jovial ex-Speaker Orr, of South Carolina, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, gives general satisfaction. The first diplomatic representative sent to Russia by the United States was Rufus King, who was commissioned to the Emperor Paul in 1799. Since then John Quincy Adams, Bavard, of Delaware; Middleton, of South Carolina; Randolph, of Virginia; Buchanan, of Pennsylvania; Seymour, of Connecticut; Appleton, of Maine, and a score of less distinguished men have represented the United States at St. Petersburg. The salary is $17,500 per annum in gold.

THE Boston *Globe* says: It may interest those who contemplate joining the Oneida community, and who insist upon their three meals a day, to know that the eminently wise and virtuous, and we may add, economical directors of the body, have ordered that from and after Monday next but two meals per day shall be served, as it will have come to the conclusion that eating is principally habit, which can be broken by degrees. We trust the rule will be rigidly enforced, and that every brother who smuggles crackers in his pocket, and every sister who visits the pantry between meals, will at once be expelled. After a few months' practice they propose to make another reduction, a step which will throughly test the strength of the Oneidan faith.

STATE ITEMS.

THE Shenango Iron Co., of New Castle, employ 650 hands, to whom they pay out $20,000 every two weeks.

REV. H. R. MCCLINTOCK is one of the lucky men who struck a hundred barrel well on the Graham farm at Petrolia City.

CORRY has nineteen public schools, with an attendance of 1,351 pupils, and has paid upwards of $60,000 for the erection of school buildings within the past three years.

MR. JOHN GLAZIER, Huntingdon's oldest inhabitant, aged ninety years, died last week. He was an invalid for twenty-six years. He suffered with rheumatism for twenty-two years.

THE grading on the new railroad from New Castle to Franklin, through Mercer county, is progressing finely. The masonry along the whole line is completed. The work will be completed as per contract, which is by the first of April.

THE Butler county *Citizen* is now printed on a new power press. It makes a great difference in the appearance of that sprightly and well-edited paper. Mr. John H. Negley has taken his son William into partnership in the publication of the *Citizen*.

THE Washington County Commissioners have made the following appointments: John E. Bell, Clerk; John W. Donnan, Counsel; Wm. G. Garrett, Mercantile Appraiser; Dr. J. A. McKean, Jail Physician. Charles C. White, Janitor of Court House and Fireman of Jail.

THE value of a cow's tail was definitely decided in Bedford county. It is ten dollars an inch. A couple of young men cut off twelve inches of a cow's tail and nailed it to a schoolhouse for 'sport,' for which the owner of the young men paid one hundred and twenty dollars to the owner of the bovine for damages.

THE Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company give notice that on and after Monday, December 24, 1872, the allowance of five per cent. of the weight of Anthracite coal, transported over the railroads of this company, was discontinued; and the charges for freight and toll will hereafter be made upon the actual weight of the coal in tons of 2,240 pounds.

ON Thanksgiving day, Stephen Burget was instantly killed in Blair county while hauling ore for the Cambria Iron Company. He drank too much at Martinsburg; fell from the saddle horse and the heavy wagon passed over him, inflicting terrible wounds on the head, crushing his right arm, breaking one of his legs and crushing his breast. He leaves a wife and nine children.

PARKER'S LANDING is taking steps to procure a city chartar. On Tuesday last a citizens, meeting was held to devise measures for the better protection of the lives and property of their citizens as well as to take measures for the consolidation of Parker's Landing and Lawrenceburg into one borough, as the preliminary step for the incorporaton of the same under a corporate city charter under the title of Parker City.

THE proceedings of the general court martial for the Twentieth Division National Guard of Pennsylvania, which convened in Meadville on the 15th ult., have been approved by the General Commanding. First Lieutenant Chas. Schmidt, of the Corry German Blues, was tried on charges of contempt and disrespect toward his commanding officer, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The Court found the accused guilty, and sentenced him to be reprimanded by the General Commanding.

ON Monday evening an engineering party who were surveying near Fairview, were attacked by a party of roughs. They were all badly bruised in the melee, and John Mulholland, of Oil City, had the bridge of his nose broken. The ruffians abstracted five dollars from the person of Christopher Lowcomber; all the money he had with him, and escaped. It is evident that there is a gang of thieves and cut-throats infesting the lower districts, as is evidenced by the frequent robberies committed there, who seem to be fully organized and bold enough to carry out any scheme of plunder that may occur to them.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Hill, Wm. S. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Ridley, Solicitor.

PERSONAL.

PRINCE ALBERT of Prussia will wed at Easter.

ST. LOUIS has a policeman named Heavens, and Chicago has one named Hell.

THE Washington *Chronicle* says: "George Washington's nurses are dying off like sheep."

JOSEPH PRATT is the name of an Iowa young man who run a needle into his wrist fifteen years ago, and has just extracted it from his heel.

A LITERARY and musical entertainment was given at Baltimore the other day, for the benefit of Miss Rosalie M. Poe, sister to Poe, the poet.

ADELINA PATTI receives fifty thousand dollars for two performances a week in Russia, and sixteen hundred dollars a night for extra performances.

MIKE MCCOOL, the pugilist, who in 1868 was married in a magnificent manner to Miss Mary Ann Naughton, is now seeking a divorce in a St. Louis court.

ROBERT MORTON, who a short time ago mysteriously disappeared from an express office in Jersey City, has been found in a sewing machine establishment in Philadelphia, where he is at work.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S son, the Duke of Edinburg, has arrived at Gemunden, on a visit to the family of the unemployed King George of Hanover, who has two daughters supposed to be marriageable.

THE will of the late Mr. John A. Griswold was admitted to probate on Friday. It bequeaths most of the property to his window, and authorizes the continuation of his business by his sons. The estate is said to be worth from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000.

A NUMBER of ladies in Nashville have signed an agreement to abstain from all outward adornment on Sundays, wearing only the plainest sort of apparel. Ruin is thus threatened to the millinery business, there being no place left in which to display the last sweet thing in bonnets.

Of the late General Meade, the New York *Church Journal* truthfully says: "A more stainless gentleman never drew sword; a kindlier heart never beat; a simpler and truer Christian has seldom, in these days, lived; none worthier to wear the grand old name of gentleman' without a blot.

A YOUNG man named Edward Mills, at Pikeville, Ohio, on Thursday last, after eating his dinner, took his gun down and was blowing in it to see if it was loaded, and having his foot on the lock of the gun, his foot slipped,' and the gun went off, shooting him through the head. He died shortly after.

IT is said that the handsome young King of Bavaria receives, on an average, fifty love letters a week. We have always thought that we wouldn't like much to be a king, but, if that's the way it works, we wouldn't mind trying it for a couple of months or so anyhow.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

YEARS ago, it is said, Gen. N. P. Banks made his *debut* on the stage of the National Theater, in Boston, as Claude Melnotte, in the "Lady of Lyons." After the play he asked a veteran actor what he thought as to whether he should stick to the stage or leave it. The actor advised the young man to stay and go into politics. The good advice in this case was followed, but Gen. Banks keeps to this day a little of the stage thunder in his voice.

Mr. Greeley's Early Friends.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

"In your account of Mr. Greeley's funeral you say that Dudley S. Gregory was the man that loaned Mr. Greeley one thousand dollars to start the *Tribune*. Mr. Greeley, in his "Records of a Busy Life," page 136, says:

"Two or three had promised pecuniary aid if it should be needed; only one (Mr. James Coggeshall, long since deceased) ever made good that promise by loaning me one thousand dollars, which was duly and gratefully repaid, principal and interest.

"Mr. Dudley S. Gregory, who had voluntarily loaned me one thousand dollars to sustain the *New-Yorker* in the very darkest hour of my misfortunes in 1837, and whom I had but recently repaid, was among my most trusted friends in the outset of my new enterprise also, but I was able to prosecute it without taxing (I no longer needed to test) his generosity."

E. S. H.

PAILADELPHIA, December 5, 1872.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of DR. KEYSER'S Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which DR. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when DR. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on occasions during the last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my diseases would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without effect. After the first bottle of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic Diseases, 167 Liberty street. Lung examinations daily.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's.
Rheumatism and Gout Remedy.
The finest and best preparation in town. Sold only in Pittsburgh at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.
Lubin's Celebrated Perfumes.
Rimmel's celebrated Perfumes.
Lowell's Celebrated Perfumes.
Condray's Celebrated Perfumes.
Lowe's, Lubin's and Condray's, Cocoaine Gums, Colgate's, Bazin's and Hall's Oil Palm,
White Castile Mottled Castile.
James E. Burns & Co.'s Drug Store,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WONDERFUL! WONDERFUL!
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
Singing Bird.
Go and see it, and at the same time their splendid
STOCK OF GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Fine Watches and Chains, Diamond Necklaces, Lockets, and Crosses, Fine Sets of Jewelry of every variety, style and quality.
Goods to Suit Everybody.
101 FIFTH AVENUE.

REMOVAL.
THE GREAT
Atlantic and Pacific
TEA COMPANY
Have removed their branch store to
No 26 Fifth Avenue,
Between Wood and Market Streets,
PITTSBURGH.
This is an organization of capitalists for the purpose of importing TEAS direct from the place of growth, and distributing them throughout the United States for ONE PROFIT ONLY.
This Company has resident agents and business connections with all the principal ports and Teagrowing districts of China and Japan. The Teas are bought expressly for our trade alone in the best TEA districts, and are sold for one profit.
As we do not believe in making large profits, we will retail our goods to customers as the lowest wholesale prices, adding only enough to pay expense of repacking, etc.
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.,
NO. 26 FIFTH AVENUE,
Between Wood and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
M. B. Cochran & Co.,
121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
AND
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Judson Governors, Sash and Door Machinery, &c., &c. Repairing promptly attended to. oct1

DRY GOODS.
Holiday Goods,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
A Full Assortment of
Fancy Boxes,
Handkerchief Boxes,
Glove Boxes,
Suitable for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Furnishing Goods.
Ladies Cloth Balmoral and Felt Skirts.
Ladies' and Misses' Merino Underwear,
Infants' Woolen Vests, &c.
Gents' Underwear.
Scarlet, Plain and Ribbed.
Shetland, Plain and Ribbed Shirts and Drawers.
White, Gray and Clouded Underwear.
FUR TOP GLOVES.
Sheepskin Gloves, Buckskin Gloves, Cloth Gloves, for Men and Boys', very cheap, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

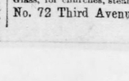
Attractive Prices
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market St
BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
Silk Velvets,
Black Silks,
STRIPED SILKS,
VERY CHEAP.
Mohairs, Mohairs,
Shawls, Shawls
SCARFS, SCARFS,
Waterproof Cloths,
Table Linens,
Country Flannels
AND
BLANKETS,
All at the lowest prices.
72 MARKET ST.
NEW GOODS
AT
Bottom Prices.
New Dress Goods,
Alpacas, Mohairs,
Merinos, Velveteens,
Prints, Ginghams,
Flannels, Cantons,
Shawls, Skirts,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Shirts and Drawers,
Notions, &c., &c.
Merchants assorting up should call and examine. Goods sold at Lowest Eastern Prices.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
239 and 241 Liberty Street.
PITTSBURGH.

H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.
Just received a splendid stock of
Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.
COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety. no22

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.
FURS!
Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.
Call and examine
Prices and Qualities
Before purchasing elsewhere.
de2

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.
Destructive Fires

Involving the loss of millions of dollars occur too often in this country.
We submit to every sensible, prudent man, that they can be prevented by the general introduction of the GARDNER
Fire Extinguisher.
This machine stands upon its merits, having made for itself, BY SOLID WORK, a record that commands attention. Send for circular.
GEO. H. STOVER & CO.,
73 Water street
no28:MW

SCALES.
GET THE BEST
Howe Standard,
Sampson Standard
SCALES

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
69 Wood street.

STAINED GLASS.
MARSHALL & STEEL,
Manufacturers of Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c.
No. 72 Third Avenue near Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS.
SECOND FLOOR,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 84,
LADIES' FELT SUITS,
All colors, worth $10.
A large and attractive stock of Ladies'
Shawls and Scarfs,
At very low prices.
Waterproof Cloaks,
Cloth Sacques,
Cloth Jackets, &c.
Blankets, Blankets,
White, Blue, Gray Country and Factory Blankets, cheap.
Beaver Cloths, Chinchilla Cloths and all kinds of Sacking Cloths.
FURS, FURS, FURS.
New stock just opened, and at low prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169,
Federal St., Allegheny.

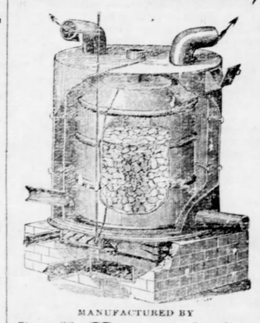
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
Tapestry Brussels, very choice.
Body Brussels, newest styles.
Two and Three Ply, latest coloring.
Druggets, all widths.
Drugget Squares, all sizes.
List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp Carpet, cheap.
All of the above goods we offer less than spring prices.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue.
oct25
WOOLEN DRUGGETS
AND
CRUMB CLOTHS,
Of all sizes and widths. English and American
FELT CARPETS,
1-4, 2-4, 3 and 3-4 yards wide.
Bordered Squares,
Linen Crumb Cloths,
Linen Drugget, 3 yards wide,
Printed Crumb Cloths,
Very cheap. A fresh stock of all the above just opened at
M'Farland & Collins,
No. 71 and 73 FIFTH AVENUE.
oct15
NEW CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
Druggets,
Crumb Cloths,
Window Shades,
Piano and Table Covers,
Oil Cloths,
Linoleum, &c
Private Patterns unusually attractive.
HENRY M'CALLIN,
51 Fifth Avenue,
oct19 ABOVE WOOD STREET.
CARPETINGS.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
Have just received for the
FALL TRADE
An unusually attractive assortment of
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, &c.,
In styles and qualities never before shown in this market, all of which they are prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth avenue.
oct17
A. H. FRANCISCUS & Co.,
No. 513 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We have opened for the FALL TRADE, the largest and best assorted Stock of
PHILADELPHIA CARPETS,
Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Fixtures, Carpet Chain, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks, Checks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Wooden and Willow Ware in the United States. Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of Goods. Sole agents for the
Celebrated American Washer,
PRICE $5,50.
The most perfect and successful Washer ever made. Agents wanted for the AMERICAN WASHER in all parts of the State. se22:y13

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.
Pianos and Organs.

The Best and Cheapest Pianos and Organs In the City.
Ester's Renowned CUTTING ORGAN can only be purchased of the General Agents
BARR & KNAKE, No. 12 Sixth Street,
Sole Agents for the
BRADBURY AND SCHOMACKER PIANOS.
A large assortment of Opera Music, *Latest, Best and Cheapest* editions published in this and other countries.
Send for catalogue and price list. no21

HOLIDAY GOODS!
D. W. EVANS'
POPULAR
DEPARTMENT V
Is now full to comple
assortment of HOLID
found in the city. Come
selection before the
No. 59 FIFT
Masonic Hall
A complete line of all the latest designs in JEWELcelebrated makes of Pocket and Table CUTLERY, ed Joseph Rogers & Sons' Toilet Cases for Ladies' and ers, and thousands of useful articles for present use Departments, ranging in prices marked in plain figur
Take time by the forelock and call ea ing you will avoid the inevitable Grand
The Department Store is the acknowl
NO. 59 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRY GOODS.
All the Popular Bargains
OF THE DAY,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 25c. Black Alpacas.
At 27½c. Black Alpacas.
At 50c. Black Alpacas.
An Extra Bargain in
BLACK ALPACAS,
At 65c., cheap at $1.
BLACK SILKS
All the latest novelties in
DRESS GOODS
Of every description, at popular prices.
A yard wide
BARRED COUNTRY FLANNEL,
AT 31 CENTS.
Flannels, Plain and Barred.
Waterproof Cloths.
Plaids, all qualities, all patterns.
Popular prices always, at all times, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

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FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Facilities extended for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

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Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes, $50,000 six per cent. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and accrued interest. This Mortgage is the first lien on the first twelve miles of the road, and is a key to the whole road; has sixteen years to run, is an absolute security and pays 7% per cent. on the investment.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL. - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON
D. B. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
M. W. BANKS, O. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN F. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. BORLAND, H. H. PALMER, Jr.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... 1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. E. Schmertz, J. K. Kerr,
Charles Meyran, Thomas H. Carnegie,
George McGrew, Henry Dalmeyer,
P. Borgmeister, Augt. Kleber,
Percy Kell. W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
W. M. STEINMETZ, Cashier.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest and best steamships afloat to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, December 7, 1872.

As predicted by this paper, the first week of December has brought with it comparative relief to the local money market. It is true that in reaching this point the journey has been through travail and tribulation, and the business of the country has suffered a blow so severe that many days must elapse before it occupies the prosperous condition it did three months ago and imbue the industrial interests with the same degree of confidence that they at that time possessed. But, however, the nation in local finances to-day is fully as comfortable as could be expected under all the controlling circumstances. Much of the good in the present condition is owing to the noble position taken by some of the prominent bankers and capitalists, who refused to give ear to the depressing echoes of the time, and maintained against all argument and persuasion the confidence that time and circumstance could not fail in restoring to finances a healthy and vigorous tone. In all instances where the matter was under their control, and the security ample, a refusal to renew maturing obligations was not permitted, and in many instances where outside relief could be rendered it was not withheld, and such a thing as eighteen per cent. on the necessities of the community, was the men referred to, was not thought of. This kind of conduct is deserving of praise, and will not go unrewarded. Even if no personal benefit should come, the knowledge that the business men of the community have been sustained and their distress lessened is a satisfaction, and goes far to prove the old maxim "That there is its own reward," and the influence that their exertions and voice exert on society will be a pleasant subject of consideration in their journey of life, and that although their fellows may "forget the singer, yet they'll not forget the song," and those men who have aided to make things worse than they would otherwise have been had they pursued a different course will have but little profit, and many regrets that they allowed the worse instead of the best part of their humanity to control them in their financial connection with the community in which they live and move and have their being, and of which they are part and parcel.

Some of the Eastern papers are raising a hue and cry about Secretary Boutwell coming to the rescue in October by the re-issue of the four million and a half dollars of the retired currency. The present Congress knows too well the disposition of the people to withhold their support of Secretary Boutwell in this action. The only fault that should be found is that he did not place at the disposal of the American people the forty-four instead of the four million, so as to have bridged over the winter and saved them from the financial distress they have had to suffer for the want of prompt and efficient action. There are times in the history of both men and nations when responsibilities should be taken, and he that assumes them in the fear of God and love to man never fails in being triumphantly upheld.

The New York bank statement below is a continuance of what has already been noticed as tending to bring ease and comfort to the monetary situation:

Loans, increase		$1,828,600
Specie, increase		262,300
Legal tenders, decrease		768,300
Deposits, increase		3,104,500
Circulation, decrease		1,800

There is no material change in the general current of the business of the city. In real estate and local securities there is very little doing.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., banker and brokers, No. 56 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Saturday.
Gold	113½
U. S. 6's—1881	113½
" " —coupons	113½
5-20—1862	113¼
5-20—1864	113¼
" 1865	113½
" 1865 new	113½
" 1867	113¼
" 1868—coupons	116½
10-40s	109¾
" —coupons	109¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	95¾
Erie	27½
Michigan Southern	90¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾
Rock Island	113½
North Western, common	87
Pacific Mail	29½
Western Union Telegraph	77½
Ohio & Mississippi	46¾
Union Pacific	95½
Toledo & Wabash	49½
Fort Wayne	93
Adams Express	50
American Express	59½
United States Express	80½
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	58
Harlem	127

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., brokers and bankers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	96½
Reading R. R.	98¾
United Co's of New Jersey	122¾
Oil Creek & Allegh'y R. R.	62¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	73¾
Philadelphia & Erie	37¾
Lehigh Navigation	75¾
Pittsburgh City 7's	103
A. V. R. R. 7 per c.	103½
Central Transportation	46¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, December 7, 1872.

Gold sold at 113½@113¾, and closed at 113⅝@113¾. Loans were from ⅝ to flat, then to ½ per cent. for use. The daily clearings were $91,000,000. Specie payments for the week $690,632. The money market was active and close early in the day at ½ per diem. In the afternoon rates of interest declined from ½ per diem to 7 per cent. gold per annum. The bank statement is unfavorable. It shows a net loss of $1,281,675 in legal reserve. The banks now hold only $1,463,475 above the 25 per cent. required. Governments steady; on the second call off about ¼ per cent. and closed quiet. State bonds dull and steady. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $50,000 as interest and $31,000 in redemption of 5-20 bonds. Telegrams from Washington this afternoon state that the Assistant secretary of the Treasury says Secretary Boutwell will proceed to negotiate the remainder of the 5 per cents in a short time, on the same basis as heretofore. The Chatham National Bank has given notice to the cancellation of Bank's that it will no longer redeem checks of the Mutual Bank through the Clearing House. The stock market opened steady. The leading feature was a sharp decline in Pacific Mail from 31¾ to 29¾, which had a slight influence on the remainder of the list. The decline was soon recovered. Pacific reached 31¾. Rock Island rising simultaneously from 112¾ to 113½. Fort Wayne 93¼, C. C. & I. C. from 34½ to 35, St. Paul common from 53½ to 53¾, and Western Union from 76¾ to 77¾. The advance in the balance of the list was only ¼ per cent. At one o'clock the market weakened to the extent of ¼@⅝, but improved at the close, when in many cases the best figures of the day were current.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6's of 1881, 113¾; 5-20s of '62, 113¾; '64, 113¾; new 6's, 113½; '67, 117; '68, 116¾; new 5s, 110¾; 10-40s, 109½; currency sixes, 119¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 95; Tennessee, old, 77½; do new, 77¾; Virginia, new, 52; do old, 46; North Carolina, old, 34¾; do new, 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Canton, 70; Western Union Telegraph, 77; Quicksilver, 48; Adams Express, 93; Wells, Fargo & Co., 88; U. S. Express, 80¾; Pacific Mail, 29½; N. Y. Central, 95¾; Erie, 27½; Harlem, 127½; Michigan Central, 116; Northwestern, 87; do preferred, 90; Rock Island, 113¾; St. Paul, 53¾; do preferred, 75¾; Wabash, 49¾; Ft. Wayne, 92½; Chicago and Alton, 111¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 46¾; Burlington and Quincy, 137; Lake Shore, 93½; Panama, 34½; Illinois Central, 126; Union Pacific, 37¾; Central Pacific, 101¼; Hartford and Erie, 8.

New York

NEW YORK, December 7.—Cotton in good demand and higher; 19¾c; sales of futures 68,000 bales; December 18¾@18 1-16c; January 18⅞@18 1-16c; February 19¼c; March 19 5-16@19¾c; April 19 9-16@19¾c; May 19¾c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $5,90@6,20; common to good $6,90@7,05; good to choice $7,10@7,65. Whisky quiet; 94¼c; boilers are asking 95c. Wheat quiet; No 1 spring $1,04; No 2 do $1,45; red western $1,70. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn firmer; steamer western mixed 63¼@64c; sail 64½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Kept higher; 38@42c for western. Hops higher; 38@48c for 1872. Leather firm at 28@31c; Orinoco 27@28½c. Wool more active and unchanged. Coffee quiet; 15 15/16@15½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 9¼@9⅜c; Cuba 9¼@9⅜c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 60@70c. Petroleum crude 13c; refined 27c. Pork; mess dull and lower; old and new $13,50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, January, 5c. Lard weak; No 1 to prime steam 7¾@8c; kettle 8¾c. Butter and Cheese unchanged.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake firm at $30,50@31,00. Iron: pig dull; Scotch $44@50; American $48@50; bar unchanged; Russia sheet quiet; $16. Nails lower; cut $5,50; clinch $7@7,50; horseshoe 21@23c.

Live Stock.

ALBANY, December 7.—Cattle market opened with limited attendance and dull; receipts only 249 cars, being a falling off of 204 cars compared with receipts last week; good butchering steers held ¼c higher; common and inferior stock lower and range from 4 5/8c to 5½c. Sales for milch cows firm at $55@70 for common to fair, and $75@90 for good to fancy. Sheep and lambs dull; average quality of both good; prices range firm at 4@5¾c for fine wool sheep, and 6@6¾c for fine wool sheep selected for feeding; coarse wool sheep, 5¼@6¼c; wethers, 7c; lambs, 6¾@7¾c for good and heavy. Hogs sold at 4¼@5c; stockers, 5¾@6¾c.

CHICAGO, December 7.—Cattle: receipts 817; market quiet; good grades scarce: fair coarse to good steers sold at $5@5,50; an extra lot, averaging 1,530, at $5,25; a lot of good steers at $5,25@5,75; shipments 1,410. Hogs: receipts 20,509; market only moderately active at a decline of 10c; $3,65@3,85 for fair to choice; shipments 41,484; number packed since November 1st, 322,738.

Cotton.

GALVESTON, December 7.—Cotton steady; good ordinary 17¾c; net receipts, 1,236; exports to Great Britain, 224; continent, 1,405; sales 1,000; stock, 34,650.

MOBILE, December 7.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary, 17½c; low middlings, 18c; middlings 18¼c; net receipts, 2,501; exports: Continent, 463; coastwise, 477; sales, 508; stock 38,079.

CHARLESTON, December 7.—Cotton quiet; middlings 18½c; low middlings, 18¼@18½c; ordinary, 17¾@17¾c; net receipts, 1,900; exports coastwise, 918; sales 200; stock, 3,600.

SAVANNAH, December 7.—Cotton dull; little doing, good ordinary, 17⅝@17¾c; low middlings, 18c; middlings, 18¾c; net receipts, 4,070; exports to Great Britain, 1,780; coast, 1,946; sales, 1,144; stock 79,205.

Foreign.

LONDON, December 7—2 P. M.—Consols for money 91⅜; for account 91¾. American securities: 5-20s of '65, 91¾; do. '67, 94⅝; do. 10-40s, 85¾; new 5s, 89; Erie, 42¾.

LIVERPOOL, December 7.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 10d; Orleans, 10⅛@10⅝d; sales of 10,000 bales, including for speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 11s 10d. Flour 30s. Corn 29s 9d. Mess pork, new, 74s. Cheese 63s. Short rib middles 49s; Cumberland middles 54s.

ANTWERP, December 7.—Petroleum: refined, 53 francs.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 7.—Flour: demand good at full prices; stock light. Wheat: demand active and prices advanced; No 1 spring 98c; No 2 $1,11½. Corn in fair demand and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 31c; rejected 28½@29c. Oats steady with a moderate demand at 25⅝c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 1 60½c. Barley quiet and weak; fall No 2, 61@61¾c. Mess pork dull and declined 31 1/4@$1,50. Lard in fair demand at lower rates, or 7c cash; 7¾c for seller January. Green meats nominally unchanged. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; sales of Cumberland middles here, boxed, at 5¾c. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 88¾c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Commission houses are fairly active, and doing very satisfactory business for the season, but the jobbing trade is generally quiet. The market for coarse goods is steady, with no material change in quotations. Canton flannels continue scarce; jobbers have advanced the price of several makes. Standard sheetings of several brands continue sold ahead of production. Woolens are quiet in first hands, but prices are firm. Wool flannels are fairly active for the season. Scarlets are scarce.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 7.—Cotton quiet; middling 18¾c. Flour firm and in fair demand at $7,75@8,00. Wheat in fair demand; samples $1,03@1,67. Corn easier at 40@41c; old 42@43c; other grains unchanged. Sugar: refined ⅛@¼c lower; other groceries unchanged. Mess pork dull and nominal at $13,50@14,00. Lard dull and drooping; steam 7@7¼c; kettle 7¼@7⅝c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon firm and unchanged; shoulders, 5½c; sweet pickled hams 8¼@8¾c. Hogs easier at $3,70@3,80. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 88c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 7.—Cotton and flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined, at $1,60. Corn dull but unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 28c. Oats dull but unchanged; No. 2, 24¾c. Rye and barley, no sales. Whisky firm, at 90c. Mess pork nominal, at $13,00@12,50. Bacon quiet; clear rib and clear rib sides sold at 4¾c, seller March. Hogs firm, at $3,50@3,80, mostly at $3,60@3,75, packed since the 1st of November.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 7.—Molasses dull and lower; fair 46@48c; prime to choice 50@55c. Sugar dull and easier; inferior to fair 7@5⅝c; common to good common 6@7¼c; fair to fully fair 7¾@8¾c; prime 9¼@9⅝c. Cotton easier; sales of 6,500 bales; good ordinary 17⅝@17½c; low middlings 18⅝c; middlings 19⅛c; middling 19½c; middling Orleans 19½@19¼c; receipts 2,502 bales; exports, coast, 2,188 bales; Great Britain 2,600 bales; Continent 4,769 bales; stock 149,435 bales.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 7.—Flour in good demand and unchanged. Wheat: mixed western quiet at 34¾c. Oats scarce and firm; western mixed, 45c; white, 46@48c. Rye unchanged. Provisions dull. Hams: new, 14¼@16c. Lard 7¾c. Western butter scarce; choice roll, 30c. Whisky firm at 91¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1,19; No 2 $1,11. Corn dull and declined; No 2 27½c. Corn dull and unsettled; No 2 mixed 37c. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 62c. Barley firm and in fair demand; fall No 2 65c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 9.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; low middling 17¾c. Flour, grain and corn meal quiet and unchanged in every respect. Provisions unchanged. Bulk shoulders 4½c; clear sides 6¾c; clear sides 7c. Lard: kettle dried 8½c. Hogs: $3,50@3,75.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, December 7.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand and the market advanced. Amber Michigan $1,04@1,56½; No 1 red $1,52. Corn in shade better; high mixed, new, 36¼@36¾c; low mixed, new, 35¾@36c; Outs quiet; No. 1 37¾@38c; No. 2 32½c. Mess Pork $12,00. Lard 7¾c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, December 7.—Flour firm, with an upward tendency. No. 2 red winter wheat $1,52. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 1 37c. Petroleum in fair demand.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Scotch Pig is very quiet, the demand being light, and buyers looking for still lower prices; American Pig is rather dull, sales are being made, but the business generally is confined to jobbing parcels; we quote Kelton at $44@45. Glengarnock $46 to arrive, and spot $47, with a stock of only about 150 tons, and Garthherrie $46 to arrive, with a stock of 200 tons Eglinton and 75 do. Glengarnock on private terms. American is very dull, and the market, to some extent, demoralized; the sales are confined to retail lots. We quote the market weak at $50 for No. 1, $48 for No. 2, and $45 for No. 3 Foundry, though makers are not urging sales at these prices. Nothing doing in Rails or Railroad Iron, but without business. New American are also quiet at $77,50@80 at the works in Pennsylvania. Old English are without inquiry of moment; 150 tons sold at $50. Scrap is dull and irregular, and prices are entirely nominal; we quote from dock $40@41, and from yard $37@45, with sales of 500 tons Wrought on private terms. Refined Bar from store is unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—Pig Iron is rather dull. Sales of No. 1 Foundry at $36@36,50, and No. 2 at $33. Scotch Pig $46@50. Nails command $6 per keg.

Pittsburgh Markets.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Saturday, December 7, 1872.

APPLES—There is no change in prices, but we can report a very fair demand; sales in a jobbing way at $2@2,50 per bbl, according to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2@2,50 per bbl.

BROOM CORN—4@5c per lb, as to quality.

BUTTER—We can report a continued good demand for the best grades, with sales of prime to choice rolls in small packages, at 36@38c.

CHEESE—Quiet but unchanged; standard brands of Goshen, 19@20c.

CIDER—Is quotable at $5,00@6,00 per bbl, according to quality and size of barrel.

CANDLES—Is quiet and unchanged; standard brands, 23@23½ by the car load, and 1@2c additional for smaller lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7,50 per case in first hands, and $8 in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Jackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRESSED HOGS—The arrivals as yet are light but the same is true of the demand; prices unchanged at 5@5¾c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand continues light, and prices are nominally unchanged. Apples, 4@5c. Peaches, prime halves, 7@8c. Blackberries, 12@13c.

EGGS—There is a steady demand, and prices are fully maintained. Fresh, 34@35c; limed, 28@29c.

FLOUR—There is a continued good local trade and while the market is firmer, in consequence of a diminished supply, there is no change to note in prices. We continue to quote as follows: For spring wheat, from inside flouring mills, choice Minnesotas, and $8@8,50 for red winter wheat. Rye Flour is unchanged at $5,25@5,50.

GRAIN—Trade is fair and prices generally are hardening in consequence of diminished receipts and reduced stocks, and the demand is increasing. Wheat is in fair demand and may be quoted steady at $1,05@1,10 for good to choice red; and $1,06@1,85 for white. Market bare of corn and it is said that choice Michigan or Kentucky cannot be laid down here much, if any, under $1,00@1,05. Oats, as noted in our last report, firm and a shade higher; sales at 40@45 for good to prime white. Shelled Corn, quiet and light; is scarce and in demand, and may be quoted at 58@60—these figures could not be realized, if any sales were to be made. Rye and higher in bulk, and 70@80 bagged. Rye unchanged at 80@90. Barley is quoted steady at 85@90 for spring, and $1,00 for prime fall.

GROCERIES—Trade is generally reported quiet, and since last report sugars have declined a new or important, except that Coffees are reported firmer and the demand continued. Sugars continue dull, as are also Syrups. Rice is firmer under the influence of recent advices from Carolina.

SUGARS—Granulated, 13c; Crushed, 13½c; Powdered, 13½c; A Coffee, 12¾c; B, 12⅝c; Ex. C, 12¾c; C, 12½c; Yellow C, 12c; Molasses Sugars, 8½@10c; Porto Rico, 10¼@11c; Demarara, 11½@11¾.

COFFEE—Choice Rio 24c; Prime, 23c; Good, 22c; Fair, 21c; Roasted in lb packages 25c; loose, 24½c.

RICE—Carolina, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7¾@8¾.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 23c; Allspice, 18c.

MOLASSES—New crop New Orleans, 80@85c.

HONEY—Is quoted at $1,25 to $1,40 per bbl.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra winter strained, in a jobbing way, 78@80c.

ONIONS—In good supply, but with a steady demand, prices are maintained; $2,50@3,00 per bbl.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $1,00@1,20 per cwt; Middlings at $1,30@1,50, according to quality. Corn Meal, $1,40@1,45.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

POTATOES—In fair demand, and as the arrivals for some days past have been comparatively light, the market is firm, though prices are unchanged, sales, in a jobbing way, at 80@85c per bushel for prime Peach Blows.

POULTRY—Is in good supply, and old stock is scarcely salable at any price; fresh receipts of dressed chickens, 10@12c per lb; Turkeys, 14@15c; Live chickens, 45@50c per pair.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 6¼c; Sugar Cured do, 8¼c; Clear Sides, 10c; Breakfast Bacon, 10¾c; do Clear, 10c; Sugar Cured Hams, 13½c; Dried Beef, 18c. Lard in tres, 9¼c; half bbls, 10¼c; buckets, 10¾c; kegs, 10¾c. Mess Pork, $15,50.

RAGS—Quoted at 3½@3¾c.

SEEDS—Flax Seed, $1,45@1,50.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8¼c.

WHISKY—Is quiet and unchanged; high wines 92@93c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, December 7, 1872.

ARRIVALS.

The following is a report of the arrivals of live stock at these yards during the week ending to-day:

Cattle	320 cars.
Hogs	63 "
Sheep	53 "
Horses	3 "
Mules	5 "
Total	332

CATTLE.

Trade has been very quiet during the past two days, though this is usually the case on Friday and Saturday—most of the eastern men usually return home on Thursday night. As noted in our report of the 5th, trade was more active than last week, and with a comparatively light supply, especially of the better grades, prices ruled ¼ to ½ higher—common sold more readily, but there was no quotable advance in this grade of stock; of the former, however, there is not enough to satisfy the demand—indeed, there were but two or three really good ones offered during the entire week, and none that could be classified extra. The most of the regular eastern buyers, as usual, left for home on the close of the year, want good stock, and hence the lower grades are dragging at very mean prices, while nice shipping steers are selling quick at quotations, and, as already intimated, there is room for more of which the latter kind here this week to supply the demand. There is some inquiry for prime feeding steers, but common stags and cows, of which there is always an oversupply, are hard to sell, unless at very low figures. There is no doubt more inquiry for Bulls, and, as the supply was very small, prices are a shade higher. Mat Johnston, of Coshocton, Ohio, was offered and refused 7½ for a bunch of very fine steers, to arrive—he will have them on sale another week, and as a matter of course, he expects to realize a higher figure than the one above named. Smith, Watson & Co., sold a drove of good steers yesterday—Friday—at 6¾—the best sale of the week. At that time we say closing that the market closed stronger than it opened, that is for good stock. Following are the ruling quotations for the different grades:

Prime to extra steers, 1,400@1,500 lbs.....7 00@7 25
Prime, 1,300@1,400 steers.....6 75@7 00
Good, 1,000@1,300 steers.....6 00@6 25
Good feeding steers, 1,000@1,100 lbs.....4 50@5 00
Good stock steers, 900@1,000 lbs.....3 90@4 00
Common cows and stags.....3 00@3 50
Bulls, as to quality.....2 50@3 25

SHEEP.

There was an average supply this week, but the quality was unusually common; hence, while good sheep sold quick enough at about last week's prices, common and inferior were dull. Heifer Bros. sold a drove of extra at 6¼, all the way through. The inquiry, as is always the case in this part of the season, is comparatively light, and restricted mainly to the best grades, and the indications are that the market will not maintain its position during the balance of the month, unless there should be a very decided increase in the arrivals of the choicer grades, decided falling off in the other, which is hardly probable. Scalawag stock seems to be growing worse and worse, and, as we have already intimated, can only be sold at scalawag prices, and producers and dealers who have this kind of stock in the country had better keep it there, as there is certainly no margin at present quotations. One car of fine wool wethers, averaging 110 lbs, brought 6½; 2 cars averaging 105 lbs., 6c; and there was an extra bunch of coarse wethers, weighing about 113 lbs, of unusually fine quality, that brought 6c. We quote as follows:

Prime, fat wool sheep, 90@100 lbs.....5 75@6 00
Prime, fine wool, 80@90 lbs.....4 75@5 25
Fair, fine wool, 75@80 lbs.....4 50@4 75
Prime, coarse wool, 90@100 lbs.....5 25@5 50
Scalawags, per head.....$1 00@1 50

HOGS.

The market for this class of stock ruled dull and heavy all week, and with a supply largely in excess of the demand, prices, towards, at 5¼c, for several years past; the feeling was a shade firmer to-day, caused by pretty liberal shipments eastward, which cut down the supply considerable, but there will be left over in the pens a good many unsold. Light hogs are still in demand over heavy ones—other things being equal, are selling more readily and at better prices. This has been a hard week to sell heavy hogs at all but we can learn they nearly all lost money, and some of them a good deal of it—we saw one man to-day who was said to have lost one hundred dollars per car. The great bulk of the hogs on sale were bought a couple of weeks ago; in the meantime prices here have declined from 5½ to ¼ of a cent per lb, and as will be perceived, the heavy loss was thus entailed on those who were so unfortunate to have them here this week. In regard to the future of the market operators differ greatly; some are inclined to think that prices cannot possibly go any lower, that the bottom has certainly been reached; while others, equally as well posted, look for a still further decline. Following are the ruling quotations at this time:

Prime Philadelphia hogs 250@275 lbs.....4 10@4 15
Prime Yorkers 175@200 lbs.....4 15@4 20
Fair Yorkers 2.00@240 lbs.....4 00@4 10
Coe stags are.....3 50@3 75

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Saturday, December 7, 1872.

The Crude market was quiet and declined during the greater part of the past week, but, under the influence of an increased demand, closes firmer and prices are a shade higher and tending upward. Pittsburgh refiners have been buying pretty largely during the past five days, and we presume that Cleveland, Philadelphia and New York have also entered the field again, and the indications are that the sales will be heavy during the incoming week, and that still higher prices will prevail. It is expected that the refining interests combined will purchase about 15,000 bbls. per day, nearly the entire production for a week or more to come, and if is predicted that $4 will be the ruling price by, if not before, this day week. There were sales to-day at $3,95, but subsequently, $3,94 was bid and but few sellers even at that. Refined continues very quiet but and increased demand soon is anticipated, as it is probable that exporters will want to hold off much longer; they have been hanging back for several weeks in hopes of forcing a decline, but they have realized pretty clearly that refiners are determined not to yield, and then the fact that crude has taken a turn upward will not be without its effect. Twenty-seven cents is the asking price delivered in Philadelphia, and 25½ 25¾ can here.

There is a steady demand for oil barrels, and with light receipts and a limited supply, prices are firm though unchanged; $2,35 for city, and $2,30 for country. The stock of staves is reported very small, and this, of course, keeps down the production of barrels.

Receipts crude this week.....16,457 bls.
" " last week.....20,334 "
" " Jan. 1 to date.....1,122,589 "
" " same time, 1871.....1,099,555 "
Exports refined this week.....19,652 "
" " last week.....20,203 "
" " Jan'y 1 to date.....706,811 "
" " same time, 1871.....684,365 "

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A., V. R. R.

Standard Oil Co. 841 bbls. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Warden & Onard 302 bbls. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 772 bbls. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Ref Co. 693 bbls. to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co. 699 bbls. to Tack Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 420 bbls. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works 500 bbls. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner 300 bbls. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....4517

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

H. W. C. Tweddell	444
Star O W, acct. Duncan & Y.	332
Peerless O W, acct. H. McKelvy	332
Sunbeam O W acct. H. Stewart	471
Vesta O W, acct H. McKelvy	478
Hutchison & W, acct. P. Duckett	965
Eagle O W, acct. Hutchinson & Co.	349
Hutchinson O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	302
Fisher Bros.	83
Commercial O W, acct. Fisher Bro.	83
Eureka O W, acct. Fisher Bro.	89
Total	3842

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Pitts Bolt Co	3
Lacy & Patterson	9
Reese Graff & Co.	2
Total	14
Zug & Co. o.	3
Bingham Carpenter B & Co.	5
Wilson G & Co.	1
Total	43

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Lewis B & D.m.	1
James W. Porter & Co.	2
Jas. Wood S. & Co.m.	6
Graff B & Co.m.	1
Total	22
Nimick & Co.m.	3
Gaffney Bros. & Co.m.	2
Wharton B. & Co.m.	5

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J. W. Porter.m. 3

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Harbaugh M & O.o. 3 Carnagie K. & Co. 1
Total 4

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The Shipping List reports wool as follows: The market continues quiet, and prices are entirely nominal; we quote from dock $@64, and from yard $75@85, with sales of 500 tons Wrought on private terms. Refined Bar from store is unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—Pig Iron is rather dull. Sales of No. 1 Foundry at $36@36,50, and No. 2 at $33. Scotch Pig $46@50. Nails command $6 per keg.

RIVER NEWS.

The weather yesterday was mild and pleasant, though in the evening it was cooler, with the wind veering around toward the west again. Business continues rather slow at the landing, and no improvement is anticipated until after the close of the year, by which time it is probable there will be an ice embargo.

The Henry Probasco departed for Louisville on Saturday, with a light list and some twenty passengers. Chas. Bobo is one of her pilots.

The Bellevernon is filling slowly for Nashville, and will depart whenever she gets something to go with—freights are very scarce for all points just now.

All the boats that left last week seem to have got through with little or no trouble, notwithstanding they were nearly all drawing all the water.

The river rose eight inches at Cincinnati on Saturday, Cumberland, same day, falling with two feet on the Upper Ohio.

A St. Louis dispatch under date of Friday says: The Mollie Moore, which arrived from Cairo last evening reports the Exporter still aground at Devil's Island. She passed the Will J. Lewis aground at Tucker's, and the Joe Kinney at Carrish Island, and the Mary E. Poe still fast in the ice at Hurricane. The Leviathan and Belfast passed on noon, Thursday, at Genevieve, both under way. The Mollie Moore lightened the H. D. Yaeger over Liberty, and brought 2,500 sacks of her salt, and 500 boxes of sugar here. The Yaeger will arrive to-day.

—The Ironton Journal says: Sheriff Merrill went to levy on a raft at West Ironton, belonging to Newman & Lodgman, in favor of the Newman Lumber Company. One of the parties objected with a revolver, and in the melee that ensued, the pistol was fired, and the officer had tied it up. After considerable of a scrimmage he was captured, and the parties now have pretty free quarters, with the butt of a revolver, rendered necessary by his obstreperousness.

—The Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday says: Capt. W. W. Wilhenburg left last evening for Jacksonville, Florida. It is whispered he took with him a helpmate in the person of a fair widow from Cincinnati. Having been an unfortunate in his first matrimonial venture, we hope wisely to change his base. The Captain will visit Havana, New Orleans and Red River plantation to find some of his old friends.

—Capt. Thomas Poe, of the Mary E. Poe, has been working hard, and becoming exhausted by lack of repose, the other night he fell down stairs from the pilot house, and received injuries fatal injuries. From sprains and bruises he can hardly walk.

—Timbermen are made across the river above Lat'roose on the ice.

—The Platte River is reported to have almost entirely disappeared in the sand.

—At Sioux City the river is frozen over and is likely to remain so for the winter.

—A daughter of Captain Joseph Widen has taked the white veil in a convent in St. Louis.

—The Minnesota river is used as a highway for sleighs by the lumbermen going into the pineries.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. A. SLEE, No. 264 PENN STREET.—Longer in the practice of special and Chronic Diseases than any physician in the city so advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most speedy manner. Spermatorrhœa or seminal gonorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfit the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of quackery removed.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and distress, and all irregularities giving annoyance and distress, and all irregularities giving annoyance and distress, and all irregularities giving annoyance and distress, and all irregularities giving annoyance and distress, and all irregularities giving annoyance and distress, and all irregularities giving annoyance and distress, and all irregularities giving annoyance and distress, and all irregularities giving annoyance and distress, and all irregularities giving annoyance and distress, and all irregularities giving annoyance and distress, and all irregularities giving annoyance and distress, and all irregularities giving annoyance and distress, and all irregularities giving annoyance and distress, and all irreg

NEW YORK.

City Officials Demanding Their Salaries—The Lock-up in Money to be Investigated—Funds Needed for the Post Office—How the Steamer Guatemala was Wrecked—Petition to Abolish the Tax on Home Cigars.

NEW YORK, December 7, 1872.

PERSONAL.

Legrave is to be brought up on a writ of *Habeas corpus* on Monday.

President Graham, of the Walkill Bank, gave bail to-day and was released.

UNPAID OFFICIALS.

An order was granted against the Comptroller to-day to show cause why he should not be punished for refusing to pay the salary of the clerk of the finance department. The Board of Assistant Aldermen waited on the Comptroller to-day concerning this salary of last month, which has not been paid. Mr. Green said he had no time to attend to the matter, but nevertheless a decision on the constitutionality of the tax levy is to be given, and he is waiting for that decision, as it involves the payment of salaries. The committee subsequently waited on the law officers of the Government on the subject.

FUNDS NEEDED FOR THE POST OFFICE.

It is stated that it will require another appropriation of one and three quarters million of dollars to put a Mansard roof on the New Post Office in this city. The claims of laborers for back pay under the eight hour law on this building amount to $750,000, which is included in the above amount, and they threaten to strike if their claims are not allowed.

APPEAL FOR AID.

A meeting of the graduates of Howard University was held to-night, at which committees were appointed to appeal to the graduates of this city and State for the purpose of raising $100,000 to assist in reimbursing that University for its losses by the Boston fire. Revs. D. B. Bellows, Frothingham and Osgood, and William G. Choate made addresses.

THE LOCK-UP IN MONEY.

A rumour prevailed in the street to-day that several leading bankers and merchants propose to call a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to take some action in regard to the merchants and bankers engaged with the notorious stock gamblers in locking-up money for the purpose of depressing and deranging business generally.

THE "HERALD" EDITORSHIP.

It is reported that Mayor Hall assumes the editorial chair of the *Herald* on January 1st, and Bennett will shortly leave on a two years' European trip.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Matthew Bussey dangerously shot James Burns during a scuffle yesterday in a house of bad repute. Bussey was committed.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Samuel N. Fike, a well-known merchant, formerly of Cincinnati, died suddenly at his office in this city, this afternoon, of apoplexy.

NEW YORK, December 8, 1872.

HOW THE STEAMER GUATEMALA WAS WRECKED.

Captain Douglas, of the Pacific Mail steamer Guatemala, wrecked on Tenala Bar, October 13th, attributes the loss of the vessel to miscalculation by the third officer, Parker, in charge at the time, who failed to allow for the under current, causing the vessel to make eight knots an hour instead of six.

THE CIGAR TAX.

At a meeting of cigar makers on Saturday night it was resolved to obtain signatures to a petition to be presented to congress asking that the tax on home cigars be abolished or reduced so as to encourage domestic manufactures.

THE MISSOURI DISASTER.

The New York Board of Steam Navigation will review the testimony taken at Nassau, N. P., and see if it justifies the finding by the Nassau authorities that the Missouri was poorly equipped, badly disciplined, and unseaworthy in every respect.

SAILING UNDER FALSE COLORS.

A special says that it was Richard B. Connelly, ex-Comptroller, not Tom Fields, Corporation Attorney, who sailed from Havana under the assumed name of Judge Fleming.

BOSTON.

Funds Needed to Aid Burnt Out Sufferers—Meeting of American Social Science Association—The Mayoralty—An Old Man Murdered—Heavy Failure by the Great Fire.

BOSTON, December 7.—The Executive and Finance Relief Committees of 26d to sufferers state that the Central Relief Committee who have charge of persons burnt out, comprising between 800 and 1,000 families, the committee for assistance to men thrown out of employment, who received and investigated 1,500 applicants, and the committee for the relief of women thrown out of employment, who received and investigated 4,300 applications, have severally given aid to all applicants who deserved and needed it, and that they must continue to do so for some weeks. The Committee on Aid will require an additional sum for the proper completion of their work. Careful estimates of our future needs lead to the conviction that not less than $150,000 will be required to give the relief which ought still to be given independently of the special fund for firemen. The sum at the disposal of the General Committee on Relief of Women will be exhausted in ten or twelve days. We therefore feel it our duty to make known the importance of the necessity of raising $100,000 in addition to the amount already collected. We contemplate with reluctance, which will be generally shared, the only alternative we have, that of making an appeal to other cities for aid, because we believe the people of Boston are perfectly able to meet this demand without difficulty, and that they desire and ought to desire to meet it themselves.

AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

At an adjourned meeting of the American Social Science Association to-day, the constitution was amended so as to provide for the election of Vice Presidents, to conduct the local work of the Association, and facilitate the establishment of branches. The following Vice Presidents were elected: Josiah Quincy and Wendell Gibbs, of Boston; E. L. Gadkin and C. L. Agnew, of New York; C. J. Stills and H. C. Lea, of Philadelphia; Theodore D. Woolsey, of New Haven; Dr. Hyrd, of Madison, Wisconsin; W. G. Harris, of St. Louis; Prof. George Davidson, of San Francisco. George W. Curtis, of New York, was elected President for the ensuing year. The number of Directors was increased to twenty or more. An able Board was elected, including Samuel Eliot, L. Agassiz, Ex-Gov. Washburne, William Gray, President; C. W. Eliot, James M. Barnard, J. B. Sanborn, T. C. Amory, and others.

THE MAYORALTY.

Henry D. Pierce has been again nominated for Mayor, this time by the officers of the Republican City Convention.

MURDER.

Aaron Wood, eighty years of age, who lived alone in the eastern part of the town of Acton, was found murdered this morning in his dwelling.

HEAVY FAILURE BY THE GREAT FIRE.

One of the heaviest failures caused by the great fire was the firm of Henfield, Wentworth & Co., dry goods commission merchants, in Franklin street. Their assets are placed at $1,583,170 and their liabilities at $2,324,860. The firm propose a settlement at sixty cents on the dollar, to be paid within a year, without interest.

CALIFORNIA.

The Diamond Swindle.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 7.—J. B. Cooper's statement to the Executive Committee of Lieut. Harpending's Diamond Company is to the following effect: He was book-keeper of the Diamond Drill Company here; knew Arnold six years; Arnold knew much about diamonds; Carn knew more than Cooper about the way in which they deposited the diamonds in the ground; thought he could produce diamonds by artificial means. Cooper said diamonds were generally found in the beds of rivers in tropical countries, in gravelly soil. Arnold said in Arizona he saw an Indian chief's wife with a bracelet of sparkling stones. He obtained it from her, and went back to look for natural deposits. On his return he told Cooper he had a big thing in view. Slack and himself were the only persons who knew the secret, and he offered Cooper great inducements to enter into the scheme. In 1871 he made a trip with Arnold and Slack to New Mexico, collected quite a number of rubies, when he returned to this city. He decided to get a large capitalist interested in the plans. Arnold suggested overtures to Harpending, a gentleman in high standing, and conversant in money matters. Arnold then wrote to Harpending in London, asking his co-operation in developing the diamond mines. Arnold and Slack went to New York and enlisted Barlow. When Lieutenant Harpending reached that city from London Arnold exhibited the gems. A council was held. Lieut. Harpending came to San Francisco to form a company. Arnold saw that he might make a bold strike for $50,000. He crossed the Canada line and sailed from Quebec to London. In London he made the acquaintance of two American sailors, and paid $5,000 to each on oath of secrecy. He concealed his business, and ordered them to go to different jewelers in London and buy diamonds. He got in that way $37,000 worth. He took the steamer to Quebec and crossed the border, and went to St. Louis, thence to Arizona, where he bought a large lot of rubies, garnets and sapphires. He then returned to San Francisco. Lieut. Harpending, Arnold and Dodge went to New York, but the Wall street men were shy, and they did not meet with much success there. He wanted to join with some one in the New York money world to place confidence. Janin was suggested. Janin was consulted, and he permitted his name to be put on the list. Slack and Arnold were to go aboard to Denver and pilot them from that place to the fields. They went on and selected Mesa, near Denver Mountain, on a few acres of which they scattered diamonds and other precious stones. The party was piloted into the fields and hunted diamonds. At the close of each day Arnold would tell Janin the value of the gems found. Of this Janin made a report. The party left for San Francisco, Slack remaining to watch the claims.

—On Saturday, Charles Brandt, aged fourteen, one of a party of three boys who had been out on a prairie hunt, was shot dead while on his way home in a manner which is at present involved in mystery. His companions, who are about his own age, state that a shot was fired, information forming Brandt's parents, residing at Chicago Ill., that he had accidentally shot himself. This story they still adhere to, but two young ladies, daughters of a farmer near whose house the boy was killed, state that they saw, from a window, one of the boys point a gun at another, heard a discharge, and saw a boy fall, so that whether death was the result of accident or design is yet a mystery.

HOME NEWS.

Identified.

The young man killed at the outer depot a few days since, as mentioned in the GAZETTE, was identified by Mr. M. L. C. Greaves of 43 Franklin street, Allegheny, as James Gardner, whose mother resides in Muddy Creek township, Butler county. He was seventeen years of age and an industrious young man. He was the main support of his aged mother, who is very poor.

The Eldersville Murder.

This remarkable murder case continues a subject of much comment in the city, though there seems to be no new developments since our account published on Saturday. Detective people did not leave the city on Friday night, as has been falsely stated, but he will visit Eldersville to-morrow, Tuesday, to be present in the hearing in the case of Listman, who is arrested as an accessory; and also to attend the inquest, which will then be resumed. Another suspicious character named Graham is also suspected of being an accessory, as he was often seen in the company of Briceland, and the two were seen together on the evening of the murder.

Fresh for the Holidays.

One of the oldest jewelry stores in the city, and one that has always had a reputation as favorable as it was widely known, is that of Mr. E. F. Roberts, No. 16 Fifth avenue, near Market street. In saying this is an old house, however, we merely refer to the years in which it has been a popular resort for purchasers of fine jewelry, for in no other sense would the venerable term be applicable. The house, though old, has always been new in the character and excellence of its stock of goods, and never more so than at present. The proprietor recently laid in his usual holiday assortment, which he has now thrown open for patrons and which he feels cannot be excelled anywhere in the city. It has been specially selected by Mr. Roberts, whose practical experience is a perfect guarantee that the goods are all right. The selection embraces, among other rich and elegant articles of beauty and utility, a fine stock of ladies and gents gold and silver watches in key and stem winders, diamond, coral, cameo, turquoise and pearl goods, opera and guard chains, sets of jewelery of all kinds, cable necklaces, crosses, chains and lockets, pure silve rand plated ware, all kinds of sleeve buttons, all styles of gold and silver headed and ebony canes, clocks, bronzes, and a full variety of goods peculiar to the holiday trade. Mr. Roberts' knowledge of the trade enabled him to buy to great advantage, and the profit he shares with his patrons, so that the goods, while they are all that can be desired, are sold on the lowest scale of prices. Purchasers who wish to get the most for their money should not forget to call at No. 16 Fifth avenue.

Stabbing Affray near the Union Depot.

While Thomas Mahouey and two men were passing along (peacably, as they claim) Penn street in the vicinity of Twelfth, at about two o'clock on Sunday morning, they were jostled by what appeared to be two drunken women. They proved to be Kate McCauley and Kate Raney, who are well known in the police annals of the city, having figured extensively before our various tribunals. One of the women ran against two of the men and caught hold of one of them by the leg, while Kate McCauley yelled lustily, murder, watch, etc., at the very top of her voice. Mahouey then commenced to kick the Raney, when officer J. D. McChesney appeared upon the scene arrested Kate McCauley and Mahoney, who by this time used for peace. The Miss Raney then laid herself coolly upon the sidewalk as if in a state of entire ignorance of what was going on. McChesney was taking off his captives when officer Cunningham came along and thought he would take a hand, seeing that it was a full deck, so he attempted to raise Miss Kate to take to the calaboose, but she appeared too oblivious to understand; so he thought a wagon would draw her fat form, but alas, she saw her chance and rose, taking leg bail directly for the Union Depot. A citizen started after her, and caught her just as she was entering the depot. She turned upon him and drew a beautiful silver-mounted dirk knife, the blade of which was about five inches in length, which she had hid in her bosom, and stabbed him in the leg and left, making a couple of pretty severe gashes. Officer Cunningham now came up, assisted by a private watchman of the depot, to try and arrest her. She turned upon them and stabbed the policeman in the hand, while the private watchman received a most ugly cut in the leg. She was finally overpowered, put into a wagon and taken to the lockup. Yesterday the entire party came up before Mayor Blackmore, who postponed the case and held them in bail for an appearance on Wednesday morning.

Wine and Liquor House of Schmidt & Friday, Nos. 384 and 386 Penn Avenue corner of Eleventh Street.

This well-known house was established in 1856 by the father of the present senior partner, and for the thirty-six years since, it has been one of the leading wholesale wine and liquor houses of Pittsburgh. Mr. Schmidt was the first to bring foreign wines to this city, and from that year its business increased rapidly and at the time of his demise his was one of our most prominent establishments. His successors have worthily conducted the business since, and they have now, through honorable dealing and close attention to business become possessed of the largest wine and liquor house in the west. The business of Messrs. Schmidt & Friday is now said to exceed in amount that of any house in this city. Having unequalled facilities abroad they are enabled to offer the advantages of eastern importing houses, and the trade and private families can procure anything in the line at the most reasonable prices. They have the sole agency here for some of the very best foreign firms, and the trade can therefore rely upon the statement that they are buying from first hands. Thus the goods can be had at a small profit, and the dealer is not obliged to pay for a second and third handling of goods. The firm of Schmidt & Friday is well known throughout the country, and in all prominent places, the New England States, North, South and West, their goods may be seen and procured. The establishment is situated on the corner of Penn avenue and Eleventh street, consists of five large floors, forty by a hundred and thirty feet, and the firm also occupy three similar floors in the adjoining building. The cellar is filled to the ceiling with foreign goods, exclusively. The second floor is stocked with fine old whiskies, exclusively, while the fifth and fifth stories are crowded with packages of liquors of different kinds and brands. The new stock, for the purpose of improving it, during the summer season is stored in the higher stories. On the rear of the adjoining building also, the newer whiskies are left to ripen. In conclusion we desire to call the attention of the trade to the fact that this firm hold one of the largest stocks of Pure Rye, Wheat and Bourbon whiskies in the city—in age ranging from one to sixteen years—which they offer at the most reasonable prices in quantities to suit. They warrant all that can be desired, highly improved by age, copper distilled, unadulterated, and of marked uniformity. For further particulars see advertisement on first page of to-day's paper.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

An Old Man the Victim.

Yesterday, about noon, an old man was struck by a train on the Pittsburgh & Baltimore Railroad, near Turtle Creek, and received injuries from which it is feared he cannot recover. The injured man was Thomas Maloney, who was about sixty years of age, and lived at Turtle Creek. He had been attending church at Sharpsburg, and was on his way home. The train of the night in this side of Turtle Creek, the Cincinnati Express going East came upon him before he was aware of its approach, striking him, and knocking him from the track. He was taken up and removed to a house near by, and medical aid summoned. His old age and feebleness render his recovery very doubtful.

CITY POLICE.

Meeting of the Police Committee—An Addition of Sixty Men Recommended.

For some time past the matter of an addition to the police force of the city, in order to provide for the new wards, has been before Councils. As none of the new members were represented in the Police Committee, a special committee was appointed, consisting solely of South Side members, in order that they might be consulted in a matter in which they were most directly interested. This special committee met in consultation with the Police Committee, and a sub-committee from the two was appointed, to whom the matter was referred. On Saturday afternoon the two committees again met in consultation in the Mayor's office, and the subcommittee submitted their report. They stated that they had consulted the Mayor and the Chief of Police, and had decided to recommend an increase of sixty men to the force. The committee were of the opinion that still more men would be required before the close of the year, in order to provide for such districts as may be annexed to the city by the coming Legislature.

The Clerk was authorized to prepare an ordinance fixing the number of men at two hundred and twenty-six for the coming year. The matter will come before Councils to-day, and will probably be finally settled.

The addition is much needed, as Pittsburgh at present has but one hundred and sixty-six policemen, a number much below, perhaps, than any city in the Union in proportion to her population and the area of the city limits.

MORE CONSOLIDATION.

A Knock at the Municipal Gateway.

To day an application will come before Councils for the admission of the Wilkins township into the municipal limits as a separate ward. The township embraces a population of from fifteen to eighteen hundred, and possesses taxable property to the amount of from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five tho usand dollars. The petition for admission is made under an act of Assembly passed 1871, which authorizes the city to admit adjacent territory, which shall be united to the adjacent district if it have a population of less than eight hundred, and if more than that the district shall be consolidated to the city as a separate ward. And to townships has the required population the petitioners ask to be admitted as a separate Ward. The act alluded to further provides that the petition must be signed by three-fifths of the taxables of the district asking for admission, and as this requirement has been met it is probable that the petition will be granted.

If a majority of the people of the township favor the consolidation certainly no reasonable objection can be made to their request, and as Councils have always been ready to welcome new districts to the conveniences of the municipality, probably none in this case will be raised. The consolidation would bring into the city a large number of influential and intelligent citizens, who have been heretofore identified with Pittsburgh, and citizens except in the foramality of a boundary line.

Captain Gallisaith, the well known Diamond alley caterer announces in this morning's paper his Free Lunch to be given on Tuesday next. It is needless to say anything about the Captain's bonbons, as they are looked for at this time of year as much as the President's Message.

BREVITIES.

....To-morrow election in Allegheny.

....A sweet transaction—A deal o' sugar.

...."Love's Labor Lost"—Washing sidewalks on a muddy day.

....The Clarion *Republican* has enlarged to an eight column paper, and looks decidedly well.

....The fine weather yesterday enticed many people out doors, and our churches were well attended.

....A rain storm set in early last evening, which later turned to snow, with a good prospect of a heavy fall.

....All the horses in the Allegheny fire department, save those of the Hope Engine have entirely recovered from the disease.

....A free scientific lecture will be given at the Western University Hall, with experimental illustrations, at seven and a half o'clock this evening.

....The dissection of several horses which died of the prevailing disease, showed that their lungs were all gone and abscesses formed in their throats.

....A deaf and dumb woman was taken with a fit on Washington avenue, Saturday evening, and was carried to a house near by, where she shortly after recovered and went her way.

....The State Temperance Convention will assemble in this city to-morrow (10th inst.) in the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue. There will no doubt be a full turn-out of all friends of the cause.

....A large and fashionable wedding took place last night at the Smithfield Street German church, corner of Sixth avenue. Mr. Henry Schulz and Miss Rose Echlman were the principals in the affair.

....It is stated that the suspension of some of the South-side mills has caused considerable hardships among the employees, as most of them were unprepared for such an event, and have no means laid by for the winter.

....It is reported that about twenty roughs left the city yesterday to engage in a cock fight in some of the quarries adjacent. One of the chickens was killed, while the other was fearfully treated. No arrests were made.

....A gentlemen residing in this city named Wood lost his pocket-book containing $100 in a car on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad on Saturday evening. He telegraphed to that effect from Middlesex, Mercer county, to the railway officers here.

....While a man named Henry Wakefield was passing along School street on Saturday evening about six o'clock, while turning Robinson street, he fell over a pile of stiff mortar that way laying before a new bulking and was considerably injured. He was assisted to his home at No 4 Shields street.

....That staunch and reliable old paper, the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, appears on our table this week with a new head, and with full value for news of the day. The *Gazette* is the oldest newspaper published in that city, and, consequently, one of the ablest edited and best conducted journals published any where in the State.—*New Bethlehem (Pa.) Press.*

....While Mr. George Slater, of Glenwood, was crossing the track of the P. F. W. & C. Railroad on Saturday evening, on Penn street, he was struck by a shifting engine and hurled several feet, dislocating his left shoulder and cutting several of his ears, and bruising him quite severely. He was taken to the residence of Dr. Purviance, on Scott avenue, who set the dislocated shoulder and dressed his wounds, and he was afterwards taken to his home.

....As Mr. Wm. T. Fairman was driving down Locust street, Allegheny, to dinner on Saturday, a spindle in one of the wheels of his buggy broke, and he was thrown out, but held the reins of the horse which ran away, having become frightened at the accident. His right shoulder was dislocated and he was considerably cut about the face. Of course was severely injured, not having been caught for nearly two hours after the accident, and then he still had the shafts clinging to him.

....The mortuary report of Allegheny, according to health officer Hoen, for last week, is as follows: Number of deaths 15, all white. Males 7; females 8. Consumption, 3; congestion of the lungs, 1; marasmus, 1; bronchitis, 1; gangrene, 1; heart disease, 1; spasm of the face, 1; convulsions, 2; indigestion, 1; gastritis, 1; dropsy, 1. Of the above number 6 were under 1 year of age; 2 between 5 and 10; 1 between 10 and 20; 2 between 20 and 30; 1 between 50 and 60, and one 75 years of age.

....The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday on the body of Charles F. J. Klosmann, a child four months old, who had died rather suddenly. The child had been in good health since its birth, but on Friday night became restless, and did not go to sleep until about four o'clock in the morning—at eight it was found dead in its cradle. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes. The child, father of the child keeps a tavern at No. 18 East street, Third ward, Allegheny, and its mother died about three weeks ago.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

ALL the parties arrested by Chief Clark of Allegheny, for stealing railroad iron, have been held to bail for appearance at Court.

ALDERMAN SON this morning, in Sunkard, will lodge at the Work House for a month. Mayor Callow sent him there, on Saturday, on the usual charge.

JAMES GREILDNER made information before Mayor Callow, on Saturday, stating he had been robbed of forty dollars. He described the party, but could not give his name.

S. MCELHANY is just $25 and costs out, for his drunk. It was cruel Mayor Callow who thought that it was worth that for so insignificant a matter as getting drunk and disorderly on Saturday evening.

ON Saturday evening Lizzie Byer filed complaint before Deputy Mayor Heisel, against John Sadler, for disorderly conduct in using to-wards her rude and abusive language. A warrant was issued.

INFORMATION was made on Saturday before Mayor Callow by Elizabeth Klingerman charging James McElhenny with assault, under promise of marriage, while she was a minor. A warrant was issued.

FIFTEEN common cases were disposed of by the Mayor on Saturday morning. Two of them were sent to the Work House. Mary Kane, drunkenness, disorderly conduct and vagrancy, thirty days, and Sadie Claggart, for the same offence, ninety days.

ELWOOD WALLS will abide within the walls of Claremont the ensuing one-twelfth of a year, and it is all because he had not his little X and costs wherewith to pay his fine before Deputy Mayor Barker, of the city, fifty days ago. Last night Elwood was locked within the precincts of the jail, and made night hideous with his yells, and swore he'd wreak vengeance on all who had a hand in bringing him before a tribunal.

THIRTY cases were disposed of from the lock-up yesterday morning by Alderman Butler in the absence of His Mayor. The following were sent to the Work House: Barney Gallagher, drunkenness and disorderly conduct, thirty days; John Faulson, for the same offence, twenty days; Mary Ryan, drunk, disorderly, disorderly and a vagrant, thirty days; Sadie Clagget, the same offence, ninety days; Robert Dalzell, drunk and disorderly, ninety days.

JAMES WHIPPLE visited Morris Craven last evening, at his residence, corner of Wylie street and Middle alley; during the evening Craven had occasion to step out for a little while. While he was gone Whipple took unto himself wings and departed, and with him went Craven's boots. As he'd been a *cravin'* for. Morris immediately called upon Mayor Callow, who issued a warrant, and shortly after Whipple was in limbo, but no watch was on him, nor those of the vigilant bobbies. He will have a hearing to-day.

PERSONAL.

***Chief of Police Irwin is happy in the thought of a much needed addition to the force.

***Alderman Joseph A. Butler officiated at the Mayor's court, yesterday morning, with dignity and efficiency.

***His Honor, Mayor Blackmore, is suffering from a severe cold, and was unable to attend to his official duties yesterday morning.

***Capt. Gallisaith proposes to celebrate the anniversary of the loss of his right leg in the battle before Richmond, on Tuesday evening.

***Lieu. D. I. K. Rine, it is announced, has purchased the *Evening Bulletin*, and will continue its publication as an evening penny paper.

***Pittsburghers registered in Europe are as follows: Miss Chislett, Maurice D. Edwards, Miss Fox and W. Shaw, registered at the Langham Hotel, London. Mrs. M. E. Edwards, Mrs. E. Gillespie and Misses Nellie, Fannie and Jesse Gillespie were at Mrs. Freeman's American boarding house, No. 3 Bismarck Platz, Dresden.

***Captain John E. White, a former resident of this city, but late of Brooke county, West Virginia, died very suddenly on Saturday, while on a visit to some friends in that city. He was sixty-six years of age, and had been a river pilot for forty-four years, the last ten years in the employ of Capt. John Gilmore. He was considered one of the best pilots on the river, and was known as a strictly temperate man, and held in much esteem by those who knew him.

THE COAL EXCHANGE.

Special Meeting on Saturday.

On Saturday morning a special meeting of the Coal Exchange was held in the office of Joseph Walton. Simpson Horner presided and A. Lysle acted as Secretary.

On motion of William Oliver, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee of three to confer with the Monongahela Navigation Company in reference to having improvements made at Turtle Creek to prevent the filling up of the channel: Messrs. Oliver, Brown and Stone.

On motion of J. C. Risher, a resolution was passed for the appointment of a committee of three to confer with the Constitutional Convention in regard to the interests of the mining districts in Western Pennsylvania.

Captain Baily, Chairman of the Committee on Obstructions between Lock No. 1 and the point, made a verbal report showing that the city had no control over the same. The report was accepted and the committee continued.

On motion of Joseph Walton, a committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature to have the lines of low water established between the Point and Lock No. 1. J. C. Risher, James Blackmore and Captain Dorrington were appointed the committee.

No other business being presented, the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

Wood Engraving.

But a few years ago, our merchants and others wanting any wood engravings done, had to go East for them, or accept such work as a carpenter could make with his hatchet and saw. Now it is different,—Pittsburgh has an engraver that cannot be excelled in any Eastern city. We refer to Mr. Jacob Beeson, whose rooms are in the Gazette Building, Fourth avenue. Beeson is master of his profession in all its branches, and the work he does always gives satisfaction. In two days time he engraved the present head of the GAZETTE, and we think it will compare favorably with any newspaper head in the United States.

Persons wanting engravings on wood for getting up cuts or designs of their wares, of all kinds and descriptions, should give Mr. Beeson a call, and we guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

BENEVOLENCE.

The Pittsburgh Association for the relief of the poor, held its tenth annual meeting December 16th, in the parlor of the Christian Association rooms. After the reading of the Secretary's and Treasurer's reports, the following Board was elected to serve for the coming year:

Mrs. Harmar Denny, President; Mrs. L. M. D. Dithridge, Mrs. S. B. Reed, Mrs. Samuel McKee, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Levi Wade, Secretary; Mrs. B. Preston, Treasurer. Managers, Mrs. Fellansbee, Mrs. Lippincott, Mrs. Gormly, Mrs. Verner, Mrs. Rowley, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Greenough, Mrs. Oaks, Mrs. Moor, Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Wm. Shaw, Miss Hunning, Miss Dalzell, Miss Steeling, Miss Ralston, Miss Paisley, Miss Eaton, Miss A. Vernor.

From the Secretary's Report, which will be issued for distribution in a few days, the following extracts are made:

Ever since the meeting of earnest men and women, held in the First Presbyterian church, December 23d, 1862, for the purpose of forming this Association, its many greetings of thanks and solicitation have been kindly received, encouragingly responded to, by many firm friends and warm supporters. The revolutions of the wheel of fortune have presented life in some of its strangest phases.—In some cases elevating those who have received aid from the Association to be its donors; while others, who have aided in this way, in prosperity, have gladly received its aid in adversity. The association commenced its work with an empty treasury; the loathsome disease of small-pox, which was prevailing in the city, caused much anxiety, lest the lives of the nurses should be endangered in their visits among the poor, but the blessed promise, "There shall no evil befall thee, nor shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling," was verified; for, by the mercy of them had severe cases of the disease in their districts, all were protected. Each manager found distressing cases of sickness where more than ordinary relief was given, the visitors meeting little anxiety to the Board, lest they should not be able to collect funds to pay the debts they were compelled to incur; but the work was untiringly prosecuted, and, thank God, the warm hearts that have ever responded so generously to their appeals for aid, were still throbbing with love and tenderness for the wretched, the suffering and the needy, ready and willing to aid in the work of relief.

Some very interesting incidents in connection with the work will be found in the report. The following is a significant extract: An aged and respectable Pittsburgher, in prosperity a woman of position and influence, but in adversity forgotten by those who should have cared for her, was provided for in her last illness by this Association, and the expense of her burial assumed by the kind hearted manager in whose district she lived.

Before the Association disclaims all wish to dictate, and rejoices that the laboring mans' amply compensated for his labor, it does claim the right to thus publicly implore all persons employing women in this city, to pay them at least a *living price*, for the hard tasks they perform. By so doing, they will lessen the labors and expenditures of the Association, and what of far greater importance, will preserve to woman self reliance, industry and independence; thereby shielding her from the temptations of misery and want, and retaining her within the golden circle of happiness and virtue.

The managers find a good deal of suffering and destitution resulting from intemperance, from the fact that the ladies who employ them, do not pay them promptly for their work; often compelling them to return several times before they are paid. In some instances they have an excusable necessity for this, but in many it is the result of thoughtlessness, and want of consideration for the wants of the lady who has wealth at her command to gratify her wish, who counts the contents of her purse, as she enters our dry goods palaces, by hundreds and thousands, often forgets that the poor seamstress, who is stitching her life away in her service, would be made both comfortable and happy, by being paid the few paltry dollars she has bargained to pay on the delivery of her work. During the past summer, the only but respectable woman, who would be above want, if paid for her work, said to one of the managers, if Mrs. — would but only paid me for my work before she went to Long Branch, I should not be obliged to ask you for help again. Oh, ladies! think of this, and when you engage a poor woman to work for you, lay aside generous ages, (not the full amount, for that you possibly get her to do it for) and let the sum be sacred till her work is done; then do not compel her to ask for it, but give it to her, freely, with a pleasant thank you, kindness and you will impart a ray of sunshine, that will go home with her, to light up oftentime, her scanty and cheerless abode.

The woman referred to above was compelled during the summer, to take her children and go out among her acquaintances for two days, because she had no bread and no means to get any, while the lady, who owed her suit client to have kept want from her door for weeks, was chasing the bubbles of dissipation on the topmost wave of fashion at Cape May. On the wages the life of this poor seamstress, it was far more to be envied than that of the lady of fashion.

During the winter the managers found many cases of destitution, supplemented by drunkenness, where not only food, fuel and shoes had to be supplied, but bedding, clothes, and even rent paid —burial expenses assumed, and, in some cases, individuals and families furnished with means of going to their friends in other towns and States. These expenses not coming within the province of the Association, were assumed by the managers, who take this opportunity of gratefully thanking all who aided them in this work.

The Secretary returns her grateful thanks to Mrs. W. Phillips, M. D. Magaffey, M. D. Dithridge, Mr. C. Mellor, Mr. A. F. Norton, Mr. C. J. Clarke, Mr. Butler (Station Master at the P. R. R. depot, Pittsburgh), for their generous aid in special cases of distress, and to Mrs. George S. Head and Mrs. J. C. Lippincott for clothing for distribution, and to Mr. Schmertz for shoes given out during the summer.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial*, the *Chronicle*, *Gazette* and *Leader* for gratuitous publication of notices and acknowledgments; to Mr. C. J. Clarke, for 700 bread tickets, and to Mr. McFadden, for a large number of coal orders from the Brewer and Crawford funds.

During the winter, the managers gave relief 1,450 times, distributing 947 words of clothing, 422 tons of coal, 2,095,70 worth of coal—not including the coal donated by Mr. McFadden—$24.80 worth of flannels, $160.50 for rent, washing rooms, and other necessaries for poor families.

The accurate number of visits made by the managers has not been kept; but the fact that some of them had fifty days in a month visiting aid in their districts, and that, in the cases where relief was given—1,450—a visit had to be made, either by the manager, or to it, will give the reader some idea of the amount of other musical goods is very large and complete, embracing violins of all sizes, accordeons, harmonicas, trumpets, banjos, bass viols, drums flageolets, and all sorts of string, brass and reed instruments, together with tilmmings for each article. In the line of sheet and book music there are all kinds of instruction for learners on the piano, organ, or vocalizing, bound volumes of choice music, sheet music of every kind in songs, sacred, national and comic, all the new and old waltzes and choice dance music. The assortment of sheet music is especially well selected, and any of our readers who could not obtain what they wanted elsewhere should call at the Allegheny Musical Headquarters. It is the intention of Mr. Retter to permit no one to excel the generosity of the holiness of goods, and he certainly has opened up well.

The establishment, as we have said, is presided over by Mr. Carl Retter, but the fact should not be forgotten that he is assisted by Mr. John J. Benitz, the well known musician and vocalist, who will be at the store constantly and will there be happy to see his hosts of friends. Under such auspices,—with a rich stock of goods, a fine location, in the hands of men experienced in musical affairs, and in the midst of a community where such an establishment has long been needed, the new enterprise certainly commences under the most favorable circumstances, and ought to be a great success. We advise our Allegheny readers who want to see what the establishment is, to call in to-day and by their presence and patronage give encouragement and practical aid to this new musical headquarters established for their benefit.

HORRIBLE RAILROAD CASUALITY.

A Man Torn to Pieces on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

A terrible railroad accident occurred about half past five o'clock on Saturday evening. A man named John Purcell, a driver in the employ of Messrs Malony & Lanahan, dealers in metal, was driving across the track of the Allegheny Valley Railway, at the crossing near Forty-eight street, just as the express train going west was approaching. He saw the danger too late, and attempted to avert it by urging on his team, which becoming frightened at the noise of the locomotive, bankked on the track. He endeavored to save himself, but in an instant the train was upon them, hurling the mules and wagon to one side from the track, and himself a shapeless and entirely lifeless mass. Some people in the vicinity who saw the accident immediately rushed to the spot to render the unfortunate man aid, but were thrown, and here a sickening sight presented itself. Poor Purcell was found lying alongside of his animals quite dead. His injuries were frightful. His left leg was entirely severed from his body, his right arm nearly torn out and hanging by a mere shred, while his head was crushed so that the brain was visible. The body was taken to the undertaking establishment of Messrs. Fairman and Sampson, on Seventh avenue. It is asserted by those who witnessed the accident that the train was running at a greater speed than is allowed by the law within the city limits. The deceased is said to have been a steady and industrious man, thirty-five years of age, single, and boarded with his uncle at No. 30 Thirteenth street.

Yesterday Coroner West empanneled a jury to hold an inquest, but adjourned until half past nine to-day at his office, in order to elicit all the facts of the case.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—On Saturday evening Miss Marietta Ravel closed one of the most successful engagements ever played in this city. To-night Dominick Murray is announced in his highly sensational play of "Escaped from Sing Sing." The play has created a furrore wherever produced, and it is presumed will prove a great attraction here.

AIM'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—This evening several new attractions are offered at this house, among which may be mentioned Jester, with his "talking hand," Pedanto, "the man fly," a dancing quartette and the Reynolds boys in their specialty of the Hottentots.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—New faces and new acts are the order of the day at this house, and the management reaps the harvest in proportion. To-night Billy Carter a lion banjoist and a host of other new faces will appear.

We shall be glad to have everybody call on us this month and examine our stock of Weed Sewing Machines, with a view of selecting holiday presents. JOHN BIGGERT & SON,
4 116 Market street.

Infants' Embroidered Bonnets and Hats closing out at bargains at J. G. Wilson's, 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

NORTH SIDE POLITICS.

Result of the Republican Primary Election.

The Republicans of Allegheny held their primary election on Saturday afternoon, in accordance with the call of the City Executive Committee. The following is a list of candidates nominated, and, as far as could be ascertained, the number of votes each candidate received, the names marked with an asterisk being the successful candidates:

FIRST WARD.

Director of Poor—Thomas Scandrett, 891*; Archibald McFarland, 450.

Select Council—Ormsby Phillips, 470; Samuel C. Schoyer, 571*.

Common Council—Samuel B. Smith, 865*; William F. Hunker, 626*; J. Erastus Kelvey, 462.

School Directors—A. F. Marthens, 529*; Christian Yeager, 510, George Irwin, 413; P. H. Miller, 556*; two years, C. A. Carpenter, no opposition; one year, Charles L. Willis, 461; John Franter, 556*.

Alderman—A. Baillie, 543*; C. J. Buckley, 476.

Assessor—A. J. Bears, no opposition.

Judge of Elections—Wm. H. Brown, 525*; Wm. Louden, 4; John Louden, 474.

Inspectors—William Ridge, David Barker, no opposition.

Return Inspectors—M. H. Faulkner, Richard Mc. Donough, no opposition.

Return Inspector—I. N. Patterson, no opposition.

SIXTH WARD.

Select Council—Joseph Kirkpatrick, 180*; William Rowbottom, 147.

Common Council—L. P. Stone, 154; Geo. A. Berane*, 264; Loval C. Greaves, 124; Samuel L. Burns, 114*; John Bowers, 114; J. D. Strouse, 167*; Conrad Mendle, 16.

School Directors—D. W. Riggs, 204; L. O Livingston, 82; Wm. F. Trimble, 177*; Thomas Jones, Jr., 115.

Judge of Elections—Wm. B. Boss. No opposition.

Inspector—W